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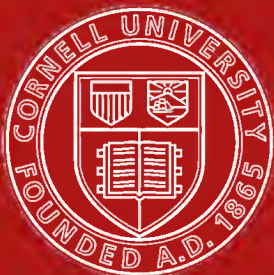
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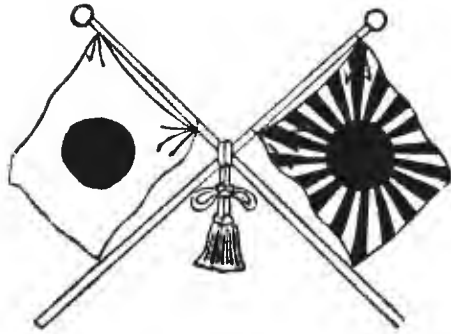


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# NETHERLANDS-INDIA

AT THE

FIFTH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF JAPAN,

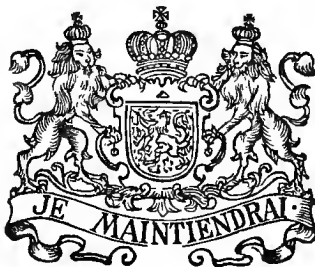
HELD IN

THE CITY OF OSAKA

IN THE YEAR

1903

*(36th Year of Meiji).*





COMMISSION  
 INSTITUTED BY  
 His Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands-India,  
 FOR THE  
*Netherlands-Indian* Section  
 OF THE  
 Fifth National Industrial Exhibition  
 OF  
 J A P A N  
 AT  
 O S A K A  
 IN  
 1903.

---

E. G. TAYLOR ... .. of Batavia...	... <i>President.</i>
H. RUD. DU MOSCH ... .. „ „	{ <i>Vice-President &amp; Delegate</i> <i>in Japan.</i>
I. A. VAN DELDEN ... .. „ „	... <i>Member.</i>
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B. VLIELANDER HEIN ... .. „ „	... <i>Honorary Secretary.</i>
I. A. AILION ... .. „ Kobe ...	{ <i>Member &amp; Delegate in</i> <i>Japan.</i>





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## PREFACE.

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The opportunity of participating in the International Section of the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition at Osaka was learned with interest in Netherlands-India, and it was decided to take part, not only because of the commercial advantages which may be obtained by the exhibition of the Netherlands-Indies products in Japan, but also because of the ancient and friendly relations existing between the two countries, extending over a period of three centuries.

Though this is the Fifth Exhibition held in Japan, it is the first at which foreign goods of any description have been displayed, and the Netherlands-Indies saw the desirability in consequence of being among those foreign countries represented at the Exhibition.

As stated above, the connection between the Japanese and Dutch races was already formed some centuries ago. It was in the year 1600 that the first Dutch ship, carrying merchandise specially destined for the country, reached Japan with the purpose of establishing a regular trade between the two nations. The enterprise was crowned with success, and for many years the foreign commerce of Japan was confined exclusively to the Dutch nation.

In expressing the hope that the Osaka Exhibition will lead to an important development of the commercial relations of the two countries, it may be fittingly mentioned here that the newly founded Netherlands "Java-China-Japan Steamship Company" will commence its service to the East by about September next. We can but believe that the respective enterprises of both nations will result in their material progress and mutual welfare.

## NETHERLANDS-INDIA.

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### ITS TERRITORY, GOVERNMENT AND PRODUCTS.

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Before proceeding to specify the exhibits grouped in the Netherlands-India Section of the Exhibition, it may be of interest to give a little general information descriptive of the country in which the exhibits were produced so as to permit of a wider appreciation by visitors—especially those who are strangers to the Dutch Colonies—of the goods displayed.

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### TERRITORY.

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The Colonies and Possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Asia, forming the Netherlands East-Indian Territory, are situated between  $6^{\circ}$  N. and  $11^{\circ}$  S. latitude, and  $95^{\circ}$  and  $141^{\circ}$  E. longitude. They comprise Sumatra, with the adjacent Islands; the Archipelago of Bintang or Riouw, the Archipelago of Lingga, the Karimon, Tambelan, Anambas, and Natoena Islands, the Banka and Billiton Groups with adjacent Islands; Java and Madoera and adjacent Islands; Borneo (with the exception of the North-Western and Northern parts) and the adjacent Islands; Celebes and all other Islands eastward of Borneo and Java, extending to  $141^{\circ}$  E. longitude, and to the South of the Solok Archipelago and Mindanao, extending to  $11^{\circ}$  S. latitude (with the exception of Timor-Delhi).

The total territory of Netherlands East India is 34,785.9 geographical square miles, and is divided as follows :—

### JAVA AND MADURA.

BANTAM ... ..	with the Capital	... SERANG.
BATAVIA ... ..	” ”	... BATAVIA.
PREANGER REGENCIES ...	” ”	... BANDOENG.
CHERIBON ... ..	” ”	... CHERIBON.
PEKALONGAN ... ..	” ”	... PEKALONGAN.
SEMARANG ... ..	” ”	... SEMARANG.
REMBANG ... ..	” ”	... REMBANG.
SOERABAJA ... ..	” ”	... SOERABAJA.
MADURA... ..	” ”	... PAMEKASAN.
PASOEROEAN ... ..	” ”	... PASOEROEAN.
BESOEKI... ..	” ”	... BONDOWOSO.
BANJOEMAS ... ..	” ”	... BANJOEMAS.
KEDOE ... ..	” ”	... MAGELANG.
DJOKJAKARTA... ..	” ”	... DJOKJAKARTA.
SOERAKARTA ... ..	” ”	... SOERAKARTA.
MADIOEN ... ..	” ”	... MADIOEN.
KEDIRI ... ..	” ”	... KEDIRI.

### POSSESSIONS BEYOND JAVA AND MADURA.

#### SUMATRA WEST COAST GOVERNMENT with

the Capital ... .. PADANG.

Comprising :—

PADANG LOWLANDS ...	with the Capital	... PADANG.
PADANG HIGHLANDS ...	” ”	... FORT DE KOCK.
TAPANOEI ... ..	” ”	... PADANG SIDEMPOEAN.

---

BENKOELÉN ... ..	with the Capital	... BENKOELÉN.
LAMPONG DISTRICTS ...	” ”	... TELOK BETONG.
PALEMBANG ... ..	” ”	... PALEMBANG.
EAST COAST OF SUMATRA..	” ”	... MEDAN.
ATJEH & DEPENDENCIES..	” ”	... KOETA RADJA.
RIOUW & DEPENDENCIES..	” ”	... TANDJONG PINANG.
BANKA & DEPENDENCIES..	” ”	... MUNTOK.

BILLITON ... ..	with the Capital	... TANDJONG PANDAN.
WESTERN DEPARTMENT OF		
BORNEO ... ..	„ „	... PONTIANAK.
SOUTHERN & EASTERN DE-		
PARTMENTS OF BORNEO.	„ „	... BANDJERMASIN.
MENADO ... ..	„ „	... MENADO.
GOVERNMENT CELEBES AND		
DEPENDENCIES ... ..	„ „	... MAKASSER.
AMBOINA ... ..	„ „	... AMBOINA.
TERNATE & DEPENDENCIES..	„ „	... TERNATE.
TIMOR & DEPENDENCIES ...	„ „	... KOEPANG.
BALI & LOMBOK ... ..	„ „	... SINGARADJA.

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## POPULATION.

---

The statistics of population of the Territory are as follows:—

On the 31st of December, 1900, the population of Netherlands East India, exclusive of the Army and Navy, consisted of 75,927 Europeans; 530,975 Chinese; 27,327 Arabs; 16,364 belonging to other Oriental races; and about 34,000,000 Natives.

---

## GOVERNMENT.

---

The Representative of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Excellency the Governor-General, governs Netherlands East India in accordance with the Ordinance entitled the *Regeerings Reglement*.

The Governor-General is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Naval Forces in Netherlands-India, and has next to him an advisory body called the Council of India, consisting of a Vice-President and four Members.



To His Excellency is adjoined a Bureau, termed *Algemeene Secretarie*, consisting of a General-Secretary, subordinate Secretaries and other officers.

The superintendence of the finances, examination and control of all Government money and goods is entrusted to the General Chamber of Accountants, consisting of a President and six Members.

The administration is conducted by the Departments of the Civil Government, and the Military and Marine Departments; while under the authority of the Governor-General, the general civil government in Netherlands-India is entrusted to Directors of the five separate Departments, named the Home Department, and Departments of Education, Public Worship and Industry; Public Works; Finance; and Justice. The War Department is under the direction of the Commander of the Army, and the Marine Department under that of the Commander of the Navy.

Justice is administered in the Colonies by a Supreme Court of Justice situated at Batavia, the Capital, and Courts of Justice at Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaja, Padang, and Makasser, as well as provincial and district Courts:—*residentie-raden*, *landraden*, *rapats*, *prootins*, *etc.*, over the whole country.

Throughout Netherlands East India the Civil Government is based on the principle of leaving the native population as much as possible under the guidance of their own Chiefs, who are named or approved by the Government, and submitted to such control as has been settled by the Governor-General, or in accordance with the existing agreements. Consequently only the chief government is entrusted to European officers, whilst the subordinate magistrates are chosen from among the most distinguished natives,

a system that has proved an excellent one during the many years of the Dutch reign over its East India possessions.

The different provinces into which Netherlands East India is divided are governed by thirty-four European officers, of whom three are Governors, thirty Residents, and one Assistant Resident. These Provinces are sub-divided into smaller sections, under the direction of Assistant Residents, Controleurs, etc. •

Each Residency in Java and Madoera, with the exception of Batavia and the *Vorstenlanden* (Principalities), consists of one or more Regencies, the chiefs of which, styled *Regents*, are generally Natives of noble birth, some of them even of princely origin. In the *Vorstenlanden* (Principalities) there is a *Soesoehoenan* in Soerakarta, and a *Sultan* in Djokjakarta. The Regencies are sub-divided, and placed under the management of *Wedonos*, Assistant *Wedonos*, etc.

In the other islands of the Dutch Archipelago the native government is carried on according to the local native custom of each country separately.

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## PRODUCTS.

---

Netherlands-India is rich in agricultural and mineral produce, and exports a large quantity of useful and valuable articles. The soil in many parts of the Archipelago is most fertile, and on several of the islands there are extensive and profitable mines.

Of the Agricultural products the most important are treated in the ensuing pages.

## COFFEE.

The first plants of this product (*Coffea Arabica*) were sent in the year 1696 at the pressing request of Nicolaas Witsen, Mayor of Amsterdam, from the Coast of Malabar to Java, by the Dutch Commander of Malabar, Adriaan Van Ommen. The plants were transferred to the Kadawoeng Estate, near Batavia, belonging to the Governor-General, Willem Van Outshoorn, but were, unfortunately, destroyed by an inundation.

In 1699 Hendrik Zwaardecroon, who later became Governor-General of Netherlands-India, introduced into Java another stock of *Coffea Arabica* from Malabar, and these plants were the origin of the large number of Coffee estates now existing throughout the whole Archipelago.

The first trial consignment of Coffee, grown in the environs of Batavia, reached Holland in 1706, and was so well appreciated that the home authorities gave instructions to extend the cultivation of the plant, the production of which, however, notwithstanding all the efforts made, was confined to the western part of Java only.

Nevertheless, towards the end of the 18th century, and especially in the beginning of the 19th, Coffee-culture made rapid progress under the government of Herman Willem Daendels (1808-11), and still more under that of Count Van den Bosch (1830-33). The industry was then extended over the whole island

of Java, a good portion of Sumatra, and in Menado.

Whilst in the old days Coffee-culture was a Government monopoly, there are now in Netherlands-India, next to the Government plantations, many private estates.

The qualities principally cultivated are :—(1) *Coffea Arabica*, now generally known as Java Coffee ; and (2) *Coffea Liberica* ; whilst a few estates produce (3) *Maragogype Coffee* and (4) *Mocca Coffee*.

Two distinct methods for preparation of Coffee are practised. The first is the ordinary method (“G.B.”), by which the berries are dried in the sun or artificially, stamped or ground, in order to remove the husk, and finally fanned and picked. The second method is the West-Indian or wet preparation (“W.I.B.”), in which the berries are peeled immediately after being gathered and the Coffee separated from the pulp and well washed, in order to remove the cleaving pituitous parts, after which it is dried. The berries are then either exported “in husk” or, to use the commercial expression, “in parchment,” or they are ground, fanned, and picked.

The “West-Indian Preparation,” which renders the beans smooth and glossy, is at present much in use especially by the private planters. The “ordinary method,” on the other hand, offers the advantage of improving the Coffee in quality whilst in store, and “old crop” Coffee generally fetches fancy prices.

The Government’s Coffee is exclusively sold in Holland, with the exception of 100,000 piculs of Java Coffee yearly and the bulk

of the Sumatra Coffee, which are offered for sale at about eight public auctions, held at Batavia (Java) and at Padang (Sumatra). The Coffee of private planters can be bought either in Java or in Holland.

The export of Coffee from Netherlands-India for the five years ending 1900-1 was as follows :—

1896-7	to	61,360,188	kilos.
1897-8	„	49,854,325	„
1898-9	„	54,212,658	„
1899-0	„	54,181,382	„
1900-1	„	49,086,575	„

Under Decree No. 36 of the Governor-General, dated 14th January, 1902, the export duty on Coffee was repealed, the export of this article now being free of any tax. Previously it was taxed at 1 guilder per 100 kilos of peeled Coffee and 80 cents per 100 kilos of unhusked Coffee.

The Coffee from Netherlands-India, used in foreign countries, generally known as Java Coffee, though also grown in Sumatra, Celebes, etc., is reported to be the best in the world, and there is no reason why its export to Japan, which amounted in 1901 to only 2,457 kilos, should not be largely extended, since the practice of taking foreign meals is yearly becoming more common among Japanese, who, like the foreigner, will appreciate at the end of his repast a cup of *good* coffee.

The present time may still be the more appropriate for introducing Java Coffee into Japan on a large scale, for prices, in consequence of the enormous production of Brazil, have fallen to such a level, as has not existed for many years, and

which brings this product within reach of everybody. Prices vary very much, according to the different qualities and tastes, but generally speaking, "West-Indian Preparation" may now be had at from 40 to 50 guilders per picul, good "Ordinary Preparation" at from 35 to 45 guilders, and good Liberian Coffee from 25 to 30 guilders per picul.

The direct steamers which will shortly be trading between Java and Japan (see Preface) will, it is to be hoped, contribute to the great development of the commerce in Java Coffee between Dutch India and Japan.

West Indian Preparation is generally assorted into the following sizes :—

R or O,—	Rondboon	(Pearl-bean or Caracoli).
G,—	Grof „	(Large size).
M,—	Middel „	(Middle size).
K,—	Klein „	(Small size).

---

Attention might here be drawn to the fact that all the statistics that are given of the trade with Japan in this introduction refer to direct export only, indirect shipments *via* Singapore, etc., not being included.

## SUGAR

is also extensively cultivated and one of the most important commodities of Java. It is believed that the sugar cane is not a plant native to Java, but that it was imported in very early times, Europeans finding it there when they first visited the Island nearly four centuries ago. The extensive production of Sugar destined for the foreign markets dates from 1830, when the Government encouraged the cultivation of sundry economic plants, but it was only in consequence of the liberal provisions of the Agrarian Law of the 9th April, 1870, that the Sugar industry developed in a high degree. Java now possesses more than 180 Sugar Mills, many of which are provided with the newest and best machinery.

The production of Sugar is continuously increasing, and the exports for the five years ending 1901 were as follows :—

1896-7	to	499,957,983	kilos.
1897-8	„	564,401,215	„
1898-9	„	754,681,352	„
1899-0	„	751,386,233	„
1900-1	„	755,040,420	„

Exports to Japan for the six years ending 1902 show the following interesting increase :—

1897	....	....	....	....	4,260	Piculs.
1898	....	....	....	....	168,099	„
1899	....	....	....	....	343,169	„
1900	....	....	....	....	753,532	„
1901	....	....	....	....	719,500	„
1902	....	....	....	....	924,882	„

From these statistics it will be seen that the direct exports to Japan, commencing with the small total of 4,260 piculs, in six years have risen to the great amount of nearly 1,000,000 piculs. Beyond this a good deal of Java Sugar may also have found its way into this country *via* Hongkong and Shanghai.

There is every prospect that the consumption of this article of commerce in Japan will continue to greatly increase.

The value of sugar varies according to its colour, and is sorted into numbers on the base of the well-known "Dutch Standard Samples" in use throughout the world.

At present in the Java trade chiefly two assortments for *hoofdsuiker* (first-runnings) are adopted, viz: (*a*) the "European" assortment, polarising at least  $98^{\circ}$  and in the numbers of 15 and upward; and (*b*) the "American" assortment, polarising at least  $96.5^{\circ}$  and in numbers 12 to 14. There is also a market for (*c*) *hoofdsuiker* (first runnings) of still higher numbers, as well as for the inferior sorts, viz: (*d*) *stroopsuiker* (second boilings), and for (*e*) *zaksuiker* (bag sugar), but the sale of the latter three sorts is not nearly so important as that of assortments *a* and *b*.

The latest prices paid in Java were about 6 guilders per picul for the 12/14 quality, and 8 guilders for superior qualities.

The export duties, formerly 15 cents per 100 kilogrammes, have been withdrawn by the Law of the 1st February, 1898.

As an article kindred to the sugar industry mention might be made of *Arak*, a well-known liquor produced from the strops (molasses) of sugar, rice, etc. The Batavia Arak, made of sugar, is much appreciated, and has a world-wide reputation.

In 1901, 2,227 litres of Arak were shipped to Japan.



## QUININE

is another valuable Java product, which might, on a much larger scale than is at present the case, find its way to Japan. The first Quina plant, brought in 1852 to Java, was a *Cinchona Calisaya*, which the Hortus (Garden) at Leyden received from Paris. Since then the Netherlands Government sent a special botanist to South America in order to gather a good collection of Quina plants and transplant them in Java. The botanist, Dr. J. K. Hasskarl, in 1854 carried 500 Quina plants and a large quantity of seeds to Java, of which only some 70 or 80 were alive on his arrival at Batavia. From that time Quina culture has been seriously prosecuted, first under the direction of Hasskarl, and later under that of the celebrated Dr. Junghuhn, and other well-known specialists. The industry has been greatly developed as will be seen from the following export statistics, which are for *Cinchona* bark only. Prepared quinine is not included. The figures are:—

1896-7	....	....	....	....3,361,652 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....4,925,130 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....5,100,880 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....4,791,304 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....5,886,924 „

Many sorts of *Cinchona* have been introduced into Java since the first trial lot, of which, however, *Cinchona Calisaya*, *Ledgeriana*, and *Succirubra* may be named in the first instance for the preparation of Quinine, and for pharmaceutical and other purposes.

The interesting Exhibit sent in by Mr. P. Van Leersum, Director of the Government Cinchona Estates in Java, will give some idea of the scientific treatment and care bestowed by the Government on the culture of this commodity.

Previously all Cinchona bark was sent to Europe for extraction of the alcaloids, but since Java has had its own Quinine manufactory at Bandong, things have changed, and Quinine is now prepared according to the best systems and under the most scientific supervision in Java itself.

The export to Japan of Quinine amounted to 2,637 kilos in 1901, and as this article as produced in Java is of first rate quality, the consumption in Japan will surely increase.

Bandong Sulphate of Quinine is offered for sale by tender at Batavia, the quantities generally consisting of some 2,000 to 3,000 kilogrammes each. The dates fixed for the sale in 1903 are as follows:—

25th February.	26th August.
25th March.	30th September.
29th April.	28th October.
27th May.	25th November.
24th June.	30th December.
29th July.	

The last price paid was about 17½ guilders per kilo.

The official Japanese returns for four years of the Quinine exported directly and indirectly from Netherlands-India to Japan, the figures for 1902 having only just been published, are given as follows in ounces:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
716	19,604	103,601	120,398

## INDIGO.

As in the case of sugar-cane, Indigo was also one of the articles which the early Europeans found in Java, and which had been cultivated there for many centuries. Some of the Indigo plants are of native Javanese vegetation, but the greater part, however, have been imported from abroad. The preparation of Indigo was probably taught to the Javanese by Hindoos, several centuries ago, and since then it has always been employed by the Javanese as one of the principal dyes for the native cloth.

Indigo culture was for many years under the control of the Government and was greatly extended after 1830, but in 1865 it was definitely abandoned by the State. In the meantime private planters had taken this branch into their hands, particularly in the interior of Java (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta), and still at the present time the bulk of Java Indigo is from that part of the island.

Following are the exports from Netherlands-India of this commodity:—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	720,529 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	836,534 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	703,612 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	557,148 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	537,602 „

While for Japan the figures are :—

1897	....	....	....	....	240 kilos.
1898	....	....	....	....	20,787 „
1899	....	....	....	....	55,346 „
1900	....	....	....	....	17,938 „
1901	....	....	....	....	5,995 „

Prices vary greatly according to quality. Good Indigo may be had at about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  guilders per Amsterdam pound (=494 grammes). The export duty, which was at 10 cents per kilogramme, was repealed under the Government Decree No. 36, dated 14th January, 1902.

Natural Indigo being very much appreciated by connoisseurs, and Java Indigo being of the finest quality, it is certain that its consumption in Japan, notwithstanding the introduction of artificial products, will again increase in the near future.

---

The official Japanese returns of the Indigo directly and indirectly imported into this country from Netherlands-India during the past five years are given as follows in piculs :—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
438.79	2,906.30	4,201.11	3,249.34	3,010.09

## TOBACCO

is a plant that is cultivated in nearly all parts of the Dutch Archipelago, either for the use of the Natives, or for the European and American markets. The quality grown for exportation chiefly comes from Deli and Palembang in Sumatra ; the Principalities of Djokjakarta and Soerakarta, Bezoeki, etc. in Java ; the southern and eastern parts of Borneo ; and from Minahassa in Celebes. The Deli weed, which is much appreciated in America, is especially used for the *dekblad* or " wrapper," or outer leaf of cigars. The other qualities are used partly in the same way and partly as *vulsel* or the tobacco of the cigar, the " filling," to use the technical name.

Nothing definite is known as to the origin of the tobacco plant in Netherlands-India ; the Dutch found it when they first landed in the country, and according to some authorities, it must be of Chinese origin.

In 1834 the Government of the Netherlands dispatched an authority on the subject, Mr. N. G. de Voogt, to Cuba, to study the cultivation and preparation of tobacco, and the knowledge so gained was ultimately used in Java.

At the present day, however, the Government is no longer directly interested in the cultivation of tobacco, and the trade is wholly in the hands of private individuals. The growth has largely increased, especially in Sumatra and Borneo. As an example, in

1865 only 189 bales of about 80 kilos each were imported into Holland from Sumatra, against 224, 271 similar bales, valued at about thirty-two million guilders, in 1902. The first lot of tobacco introduced into Holland from Borneo was in 1887, and consisted of 27 bales of 70 kilos each, but in 1902, 17,064 bales were imported, worth about two and a half million guilders. Last year Java's export to Holland amounted to 307,224 bales of 90 kilos each, valued at fourteen millions of guilders.

The general export of Tobacco from Netherlands-India for several years past was as follows, the quantities being in kilogrammes:—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	35,829,149
1897-8	....	....	....	....	35,821,327
1898-9	....	....	....	....	46,811,467
1899-0	....	....	....	....	53,974,754
1900-1	....	....	....	....	44,428,753

It is regrettable that the official Japanese and Netherlands-Indian statistics contain no figures for tobacco, but the hope may certainly be expressed that in this article of commerce also a good trade may be built up. The facilities for such a trade will be much greater when the new steamship line between the Dutch Colonies and this Empire is in operation. Netherlands-India tobacco is among the best in the world, not only in consequence of the suitable climate and soil, but because of the careful attention bestowed upon its cultivation by the Dutch planters.

The value of the different tobaccos varies very much according to the quality and mark, and especially to the tendency of the

market. Prices have ruled as low as 15 cents per half kilo and even lower, and as high as 2 guilders and more.

The export duty is one guilder per 100 kilos.

The Commission regrets that samples of tobacco are not included among the exhibits, as the intimation to take part in the Exhibition was not received in time to permit of the necessary arrangements being made with regard to these samples, an observation which equally applies with reference to many other products of Netherlands-India, which must be gathered in their proper season, and collected from far distant parts of the Colonies. Samples of all articles not included in the exhibits might, however, be had on application.

## T E A .

As an interesting fact which might be well recalled here we may state that it was from Japan, from the island of Deshima in the harbour of Nagasaki, that Dr. Von Siebold, in 1826, sent a few tea plants to Java, which sprouted brightly in that country, and which were the beginning of a large number of estates in Western Java, that have since greatly extended in area and number.

Like almost all the other products of Netherlands-India, the tea industry was first under the control of the Colonial Government. It is now in the hands of private planters, and not only has the quantity produced been greatly increased, but the quality has been so improved that Java now grows some of the finest tea. Statistics show a continued improvement in the exports from Netherlands-India, and although only 110 kilos were sent in 1901 to Japan, the following figures (in kilos) show an extensive trade with other countries :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	3,639,583
1897-8	....	....	....	....	4,037,188
1898-9	....	....	....	....	5,688,310
1899-0	....	....	....	....	6,903,932
1900-1	....	....	....	....	7,356,730

Prices vary too much according to quality and mark to be quoted here, but Java easily competes with other tea-producing countries.



## RICE.

Rice has been under cultivation in Netherlands-India before the earliest known records, and the cereal has probably been the staple of the Natives for many centuries.

Two methods are pursued in the cultivation of rice in the Dutch Colonies. It is raised on unirrigated ground and on irrigated terraced ground, the first system, however, not being in such general use as was the case formerly.

The staple exported to Europe, and other countries, is the product of the irrigated rice fields, and the quantity of cleaned rice annually sent abroad for the five years ending 1900-1 was as follows :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	25,369,121 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	33,351,485 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	42,606,792 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	43,067,711 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	33,198,377 „

Prices for the exportable sorts, “table rice” as they are called, may be quoted from about 5 to 8 guilders per picul, Indramayoe marks being the best quality of Java rice.

No export duty is prevailing.

## COPRA.

This article, the product of dried cocoanuts, is one of the latest exported from the Colonies, though the cocoanut has long existed in the Archipelago.

Although the Copra industry has only been exploited for some forty years the present export trade is enormous, as will be seen from the following figures in kilos :—

1896-7	....	....	....	39,356,742
1897-8	....	....	....	25,916,852
1898-9	..	....	....	89,745,166
1899-0	....	....	....	105,863,069
1900-1	....	....	....	68,883,587

In 1900, 4,901 kilos were sent to Japan.

One of the principal uses made of Copra is in the manufacture of soap. It is also used in the manufacture of margarine, etc.

The tendency of the market and the quality influence the prices, which are generally about 7 to 10 guilders a picul, sun-dried Copra being preferred to kiln-dried.

The article is not subject to an export tax.

## COCOA.

Another Java product which is largely consumed, and which might interest commercial men in Japan as well as Coffee is Cocoa. The cocoa-plant, it is believed, was first introduced into Menado in the beginning of the 17th century, and since then its culture has spread over the whole Archipelago. Special care is now taken in the process of production, and a scientifically equipped experiment station has been established at Salatiga in Java. An interesting exhibit of this station will be found in the Netherlands-Indies Section of the Exhibition.

Cocoa exports amounted in

1896-7	to	783,271	kilos.
1897-8	„	907,046	„
1898-9	„	998,180	„
1899-0	„	1,111,447	„
1900-1	„	1,361,570	„

These figures show a gradual and substantial increase in the trade.

Prices vary between 40 and 80 guilders per picul.

## NUTMEGS AND MACE.

What was once one of the largest and most lucrative trades of Netherlands-India had its centre and beginning in Amboina. Amboina, Banda, and the Moluccos, are still largely interested in this trade, and the best qualities of Nutmegs and Mace are still to be obtained in Netherlands-India. Nutmeg is exported either in the shell, or peeled and "limed," the latter method being the one preferred. "Nutmeg-butter" is also exported to a certain extent.

The exports of both Nutmegs and Mace for the five years ending 1901 are given below in kilos :—

			Mace.			Nutmegs.
1896-7	....	....	328,926	....	....	1,473,306
1897-8	....	....	367,473	....	....	1,946,592
1898-9	....	....	397,110	....	....	1,889,772
1899-0	....	....	524,297	....	....	2,670,431
1900-1	....	....	622,562	....	....	2,861,518

The prices of course vary, not only according to quality and weight, but especially in consequence of market manipulations, as can be seen by the following rough quotations:—Nutmegs in the shell, 20 to 60 guilders per picul; Nutmegs limed, 40 to 110 guilders per picul; and Mace, 60 to 130 guilders per picul.

Both articles are free of export duty.

## PEPPER.

This article was already cultivated in Netherlands-India before the Dutch arrival, and during the first period of their colonisation it formed the most important commodity of export. As was the case with almost all other articles it was first under the control of the Government, but was left to private enterprise in the last century, and its cultivation has since been largely in the hands of private persons,—especially of Natives and Chinese.

Pepper is principally produced to-day in Sumatra (in the Lampong districts and in Atjeh), as well as in the Riouw and Lingga Archipelagos. Three sorts are exported—Black and White Pepper and Cubeb, and statistics regarding the export of the two former qualities will be seen in the following table, the ciphers being, as usual, in kilogrammes :—

	Black Pepper.	White Pepper.
1896-7 ....	12,856,155 ....	1,202,513
1897-8 ....	13,156,436 ....	917,594
1898-9 ....	12,997,173 ....	713,244
1899-0 ....	10,393,020 ....	840,211
1900-1 ....	11,173,718 ....	635,520

The present value of the usual “Lampong” Black Pepper may be taken at about 33 guilders a picul.

Pepper is free of export duty.

## G A M B I E R .

At the present time Gambier is principally cultivated in the Riouw and Lingga Archipelagos, and in Sumatra, generally by Natives and Chinese.

The consumption of this commodity is chiefly in the Archipelago itself. Nevertheless the following statistics will show that the export trade is an important one. The annual shipments of Gambier in kilos were as follows :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	7,193,055
1897-8	....	....	....	....	5,252,894
1898-9	....	....	....	....	7,018,486
1899-0	....	....	....	....	6,195,499
1900-1	....	....	....	....	4,088,393

Present quotations for ordinary and good Gambier are from about 25 to 40 guilders a picul.

The export to Japan is at present trifling, but an increase in this direction is looked for.

## KAPAS (COTTON) AND KAPOK.

Hindustan is believed to be the native land of the cotton plant, and it had found its way into the Netherlands-Indian Archipelago before the Dutch arrived there. Next to Kapas (Cotton) the Archipelago produces Kapok.

The following figures will show the extent of this trade. The amounts are in kilogrammes :—

		Kapas			Kapok
1896-7	....	1,465,654	....	....	2,557,163
1897-8	....	4,274,941	....	....	2,881,844
1898-9	....	5,085,094	....	....	3,117,580
1899-0	....	13,952,646	....	....	3,841,411
1900-1	....	3,316,900	....	....	3,487,647

The shipments of Kapok to Japan amounted in 1898 to 61 kilos only, and in 1901 to 1,982 kilos—a decided increase truly, but yet there is room for large extension!

Prices rule at present at between about 20 and 25 guilders a picul.

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The cotton in the seed imported directly and indirectly into this country from Netherlands-India, according to official Japanese returns, was as follows for the four years ending 1902, the statistics being given in piculs :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
7,895	1,289	13,228	2,024

## OTHER PRODUCTS.

Other agricultural products are Cloves of which the exports from Netherlands-India in 1901 amounted to 184,920 kilos; Penang Nuts; Sago; and Tapioca Flour. The exports of Penang Nuts were in

1896-7	....	....	....	....	10,278,796 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	9,702,035 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	12,413,856 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	14,628,670 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	16,690,890 „

The Sago figures are :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	4,124,346 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	6,916,600 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	9,238,964 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	12,328,656 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	11,743,865 „

The export of Tapioca also shows a remarkable increase :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	400,588 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	1,971,653 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	5,965,338 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	6,668,755 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	6,076,158 „



## FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The large islands of the Dutch Archipelago are still covered by extensive tracks of virgin forest. Generally, only a careful administration is required to maintain them and to secure a good crop of their numerous useful products. Before the middle of the last century little care was given to the conservation of the forests. On the contrary they were felled in many districts for the highly appreciated Djatee and other kinds of wood.

From 1849, however, and especially so from 1865 and 1874, dates a regular governmental administration over the forests, and since then, competent officials have applied their best efforts in preserving these splendid tracts of timber, which so largely influence the climate and the hydrological position of a country.

A few particulars of forest products may be interesting. Besides the well-known Djatee wood—chiefly used as large timber and much appreciated in foreign countries—there are many other useful sorts. Such is the Sono wood, one of the most valuable, and used in furniture of the best quality and carved work; next are the Camphor and Sandal woods, both odoriferous, and following these may be mentioned the Bintangoe, Boengoer, Djoeear, Rangas, Rasamala, Waroe, and many other species.

The bulk of the wood is used for home purposes, but the

following table will show the value of exports in the last half dozen years:—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	483,912 guilders.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	435,611 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	464,578 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	947,182 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	494,296 „

Djatee wood at present rules in the market at from about 30 to 150 guilders (and higher) per cubic metre, according to length, etc.

The special statistics of the trade with Japan show that in 1901 there was exported to this country Djatee wood to the value of only 1,251 guilders—a small beginning, which, it is to be hoped, will develop greatly in the future. The new steamship line (already mentioned) that will trade between the two countries will doubtless help in this development, though the superiority of Djatee wood, as a matter of fact, is the best guarantee of future development.

An interesting evidence of the durability of this wood is exhibited in the Netherlands-Indies Section. For two centuries this exhibit has been one of the joists in the Town Hall at Batavia.

## G U M S .

The rich forests of the Dutch Archipelago have naturally a varied stock of gums. One of the most important of these products is Gum Damar, taken from the *Damara alba* and largely composed in the manufacture of varnish. The greatest quantities of this article are from Sumatra (Palembang, Benkoelen, etc.) and Borneo (Pontianak).

The following table shows the export trade in this article:—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	3,764,039 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	4,643,773 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	5,896,310 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	6,269,816 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	4,174,337 „

The stuff is generally first picked and then sold, either in five sizes separately or mixed. The present value of well picked Gum Damar is about 32 or 33 guilders a picul.

Gum Benzoin or Gum Benjamin produced by the *Styrax Benzoin*, especially in Western Java and in Sumatra. This product is used as a medicine and also as a perfume. It is most largely used in the Archipelago itself, and in the Straits Settlements.

Export statistics are as follows :—

1896-7 ....	....	....	....	980,832 kilos.
1897-8 ....	....	....	....	822,112 „
1898-9 ....	....	....	....	986,952 „
1899-0 ....	....	....	....	1,325,921 „
1900-1 ....	....	....	....	1,275,283 „

Prices vary greatly, according to quality, etc. They have been lower than 40 guilders a picul, and as high and even higher than 140 guilders.

Gum Copal, originating in sundry *Cæsalpinaceæ*, is principally produced in Celebes and the neighbouring islands, and is used for the preparation of varnish, etc.

The extent of the export of this commodity is seen in the following figures :—

1896-7....	....	....	....	5,927,840 kilos.
1897-8....	....	....	....	4,498,386 „
1898-9....	....	....	....	3,176,997 „
1899-0....	....	....	....	4,769,223 „
1900-1....	....	....	....	5,995,696 „

Prices for this article vary according to the quality, hardness, picking, etc. They now rule at between about 7 and 27 guilders and higher a picul.

Gummi Elasticum, Caoutchouc or India-rubber is the product of certain trees, the most important of which is the *Ficus elastica*; and Gutta-percha, extracted from the *Isonandra gutta*. Both India-rubber and Gutta-percha are important products of Netherlands-Indies, whose uses are manifold and known throughout the world.

The exports during five years of both articles show the following ciphers :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	3,255,301 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	4,758,346 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	8,746,463 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	9,040,565 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	7,724,368 „

Practically, prices cannot be quoted in general, ruling according to the different qualities from below 30 guilders to above 180 guilders a picul.

## RATTAN - CANE.

This commodity, which is put to many uses, grows abundantly throughout the whole of the Dutch Archipelago. It is not only in great demand for home purposes, but it is exported abroad in large quantities, where it is used extensively as tying and braiding material.

The exports were as follows for the five years ending 1901 :—

1396-7	....	....	....	....	18,347,485	kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	15,035,942	„
1898-9	....	....	....	....	17,524,256	„
1899-0	....	....	....	....	26,945,962	„
1900-1	....	....	....	....	23,527,022	„

Prices rule generally at between 5 and 25 guilders a picul.

### BARK AND THE HAT-MAKING INDUSTRY.

Among the many forest industries in the Archipelago, the trade in the bark of several species of trees has developed in the past few years. The bark of Bamboo and of the Waroe tree and that of the Papaya tree and others is much appreciated in Europe in the manufacture of hats. In fact the production of hats in Java has reached important dimensions, and it may be regarded as one of the most remarkable industries in the country. At Tangerang, in the Residency of Batavia, thousands of natives are making a good living by the manufacture of hats made from the bamboo, and the Exhibit No. XL. of Group E will show to what perfection the Java quality has now arrived. From two to two and a half millions of bamboo hats are annually exported to all parts of the world and find a ready market.

## VEGETABLE OILS.

It may be interesting to mention the different vegetable oils that are produced in this country which serve the purposes of food, illumination, and as a perfume. The consumption of these oils is principally in the Archipelago itself. There is, however, a foreign trade which is also extensive, and the following statistics of the two most important kinds exported, Cocoanut and Katjang oil, will prove interesting:—

		Cocoanut Oil.	Katjang Oil.
1896-7	....	1,948,599 litres	2,228,898 litres
1897-8	....	1,662,738 „	1,528,191 „
1898-9	....	2,900,565 „	2,680,056 „
1899-0	....	2,971,766 „	3,605,402 „
1900-1	.....	2,380,779 „	2,010,779 „

In what might be termed Essential Oils the trade of late years has much developed. Different kinds of these oils are exhibited in the Netherlands-India Section.



## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Though the systematic exploitation of minerals in Netherlands-India is only of comparatively recent date, the Archipelago has been long known for its mineral wealth, so much so that old Arabian and Chinese documents refer to it as "the gold and silver country." Among the most important minerals may be named Coal, Petroleum, Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Iron, etc.

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Coal-mining is one of the important industries in Netherlands-India, and one of the largest mines is that of Ombilin on the western coast of Sumatra, a Government undertaking which supplies the Government services as well as a large number of steamers calling at Padang (Queen Emma Harbour). The large hoarding in the Exhibition, sent by the mine authorities, gives a clear idea of the mine works and the coal traffic route to the harbour.

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The Petroleum industry has made great progress in the last twenty years, and there are many large enterprises connected with it in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The most extensive concerns are the Royal Netherlands Company for the exploiting of petroleum wells in Netherlands-India; the Moeara Enim Petroleum Company; the Sumatra Palembang Petroleum Company; and the Company of Mining and Forestry Exploitation in Langkat;

all of which are in Sumatra. In Java there is the Dordt's Petroleum Company, which is well represented in the Netherlands-India Section in Oils, Ceresin, Paraffin, Candles, etc. Finally, in Borneo is the Netherlands-India Industrial and Trading Company, which also has a good display of exhibits consisting of samples of Gas-oil, Liquid Fuel, and Water-white Kerosene. There are also many smaller companies.

The exports of Petroleum during the five years ending 1900-1 were as follows :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	82,959,245 litres.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	216,050,630 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	81,889,034 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	60,906,862 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	208,191,589 „

The shipments to Japan in the above period were :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	9,189,727 litres.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	7,032,195 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	—
1899-0	....	....	....	....	3,675,414 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	7,499,000 „

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All Diamond, Gold and Silver mines worked at present are in the hands of private companies. Commercial enterprise in connection with these minerals is only of very recent date, and as yet no dividends have been paid. Of the several companies in operation mention may be made of the following :—the Mining Company Redjang Lebong, in Sumatra ; the Netherlands-India, the Soemalata, and the Totok Mining Companies in Celebes ; and

the Kahayan and the Loemar Companies in Borneo, besides others.

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Tin-mining is a much older industry in Netherlands-India, and well established, the Dutch themselves having been interested in the trade in Banka as early as the first half of the 18th century. In this island the industry is still a monopoly of the Government, but in Billiton and Singkep it is under the control of private capital—the Billiton Tin Company and the Singkep Tin Company.

Following are the statistics of the export of this mineral for a period of five years :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	13,453,785 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	14,107,645 „
1898-9	....	....	....	....	16,445,882 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	18,310,165 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	23,369,069 „

The sale of Banka Tin at public auctions takes place in Holland exclusively, but the Government is now considering the desirability of selling a portion of the produce in Netherlands-India. The Billiton Company sells its Tin in Batavia, where it is bought in private monthly tenders of about 6,000 piculs (11,000 slabs) at a time.

At present the value of this commodity may be taken at about 90 guilders a picul.

An export duty is levied on tin at the rate of 3.50 guilders per 100 kilos.

For further particulars regarding this commodity those interested might refer to the exhibits which are from the Government works at Banka, and from the Billiton Company in Billiton.

## SHELLS AND PEARL FISHERY.

In Netherlands-India a considerable trade in Shells and an old established Pearl Fishery add to the revenue of the people. Many varieties of the former are found and largely exported, but only a few of them may be cited here. The first is Mother of Pearl, which fetches from 100 to 150 guilders (roughly) a picul. Next are Flores, Trocas, and Tortoise Shells.

The value of Shells sent abroad in 1896-01 was estimated as follows, the returns showing a remarkable increase :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	394,528	guilders.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	543,878	„
1898-9	....	....	....	....	801,831	„
1899-0	....	....	....	....	1,336,702	„
1900-1	....	....	....	....	2,618,057	„

The Pearl Fishery was already an important industry in the hands of the natives when the Dutch arrived. Rare and precious pearls and quantities of fine pearls are still found and exported—especially to the Straits Settlements, China, etc.

## HIDES AND PLUMES.

Cow-hides, Buffalo-hides, Sheep-skins, Goat-skins, Lizard-skins, etc., and the plumes of Birds form a large export trade of the Dutch Colonies, as the following statistics, exclusive of the plumes of birds, will show :—

1896-7	....	....	....	....	4,220,410 kilos.
1897-8	....	....	....	....	4,523,239 „
1898-9	....	...	....	....	5,160,746 „
1899-0	....	....	....	....	5,793,495 „
1900-1	....	....	....	....	6,180,868 „

The bird-plumes sent abroad were valued in

1896-7	at	234,873 guilders.
1897-8	„	229,195 „
1898-9	„	322,085 „
1899-0	„	418,835 „
1900-1	„	331,118 „

An export duty on hides is levied at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Dried birds-nests, an article highly appreciated as a dainty in China, are also exported, an export duty of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* being levied.

# SALT.

For the greater part of the Archipelago the Government controls the Salt manufacture and confines it to the Island of Madoera. It is sold by a large force of Government officers throughout the whole Territory.

Photographs of the Government factories, particularly of the establishment at Kalianget, where the recently introduced "brickets" are made and packed, are amongst the exhibits, as well as samples of salt, the prices of which are as follows :—

Bricket of $\frac{1}{4}$ cattie	....	....	....	2 cents.
„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „	....	....	....	4 „
„ „ 1 „	....	....	....	8 „
Pack „ 20 catties	....	....	....	160 „

## NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

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These are very important, both from the point of view of quality and quantity, and are of a most varied nature.

Some of the native products, which are much appreciated, are—Batiks (painted and waxed cloth); Weavings of silk and yarn; Laces; Copper and Tin art work; Silver filigree work; Wood-carving, etc.

The *Vereeniging Oost en West* (East and West Association) at Batavia have been engaged for some time past in promoting the export trade in native industries, as may be gathered from the most extensive list of exhibits here. The betterment of the condition of the people and other humanitarian reasons are the objects of the Society in helping native industries, a permanent exhibition of which is established at Batavia. The rich collection displayed in the Netherlands-India Section here consists principally of Batik-Sarongs and Slendangs of Djokja, Solo, Lassem, Pekalongant and Garoet; Silk and other Weavings of Sumatra, Celebes, etc.; Palembang Laces; Copper articles from Grisseh; Tin articles from Banka and Billiton; Silver filigree work of Padang; and Wood, carving of Rembang and Japara. Special attention is drawn to the large, five-fold carved-wood Screen exhibited by His Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands-India. This latter exhibit will, we think, attract much notice as a work of art and for the high character of the workmanship.

In closing this general introduction to Netherlands-India and its Products, which he hopes will convey a fair idea, as far as is possible in so brief a space, of the commercial and industrial capacity of the Dutch Eastern Archipelago, the undersigned takes this opportunity of announcing that having been dispatched to represent at the Osaka Exhibition the Commission appointed by the Netherlands-Indian Government, he will be pleased to answer inquiries respecting the exhibits and to give information on kindred matters. For this purpose he will be in attendance up to the 30th April at the Netherlands-India Section every Monday and Thursday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 noon, or he may be seen at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, by appointment. The delegate's Fellow-Commissioner in Japan, Mr. I. A. Ailion, No. 21, Kobe, will also be happy to supply information both now and after the departure of the undersigned.

H. RUD. DU MOSCH.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE.

February, 1903.



# CATALOGUE.



## *Group A.*—Topographical Service.

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EXHIBITOR :  
GOVERNMENT TOPOGRAPHICAL OFFICE  
OF  
BATAVIA (NETHERLANDS-INDIA).

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THE principal intention of the Topographical Office at Batavia, in exhibiting Maps at this Exhibition, is to give an idea of what this Office has produced during the last ten years, regarding military and economical topography as well as in geographical science. Further to show the technical results obtained with the *different methods of reproduction*, viz. *chromolithography* by means of *photography*, and by means of *engraving directly on lithographical stones*.

Only a few specimens of each method can be exhibited for want of space.

The recently issued sheets of the Map of the Residency of *Banyoemas* on the 1 : 25000 and 1 : 50000 scales, and the complete Map of the Residency of *Kediri* in 208 sheets on the 1 : 20000 scale, published in 1893 (the 2,117 sheets of the Java Map published previous to that year were printed in black only) are exhibited as a specimen of the Map of Java.

As specimens of the topographical map of the Governorship of the West coast of Sumatra are exposed the engraved sheets of the 1 : 80000 scale map, and 16 photo-lithographic sheets on the 1 : 20000 scale, and 4 photo-lithographic sheets on the 1 : 40000 scale.

*EXHIBIT No. I.***a. Maps of the Island of Java.****Articles :****Remarks.**

Not for sale.

1. **Engraved Map of Batavia and Surroundings** on the 1 : 50000 scale, being a copy on reduced scale of the relative part of the topographical map of the Residency of Batavia, on the 1 : 20000 scale.

2. **Photo-lithographic Map of Buitenzorg and Surroundings** on the 1 : 20000 scale ; a copy of the above mentioned map of the Residency of Batavia, printed in nine colours (black, dark blue, light blue, the blue of the rice-fields, red, carmine, yellow, green, and brown).

3. **Topographical Map of the Residency of Kediri** on the 1 : 20000 scale in 208 sheets (photo-lithography in two colours ; the contour lines are drawn at equal altitudes of 10 metres ; published in 1893.)

As already mentioned, the sheets of the maps of the Residencies of *Java* were, prior to the year 1893, printed in black only.

With the view of simplifying the reading of the maps, it was decided in 1893 to print the contour lines in brown, and this has been carried out on all sheets on the 1 : 20000 and 1 : 25000 scales, published subsequent to that year.

Older maps are constructed after Flamsteed's modified projection, whilst the geographical co-ordinates in each Residency particularly are calculated with respect to the axes of the centre of the Residency.

For the newer maps, however, viz. those of *Sumatra* and of the recently mapped Residencies in the middle of *Java*, the geographical co-ordinates are calculated with respect to the axes of the centre of each island, which gives the advantage of all sheets being easily conjoined to one large map.

4. 31 Sheets on the 1 : 25000 scale and 6 sheets on the 1 : 50000 scale of the **Map of the Residency of Banjoemas** (both photo-lithography in colours, the former in two, the latter in six colours) ; published in 1900-1902.

As intimated, the geographical co-ordinates are calculated with respect to

rectangular axes in the centre of *Java*, whilst each sheet has been constructed after the polyedron projection.

Each sheet of the 1 : 25000 map represents a part of the country of 5' latitude and longitude, with contour lines at 12.5 metres equi-distance; each sheet of the 1 : 50000 map of 10' latitude and longitude with contour lines at 25 metres equi-distance.

**5. General Maps of the Residencies of Batavia, Besoeki, Preanger Regencies, Kediri, Pasoeroean and Probolinggo** on the 1 : 250000 scale (contour lines at a distance of 125 metres).

The two former are engraved, the three latter photo-lithographic maps. All are particularly recommendable as maps for tourists.

To each map there is a note, corresponding with the ciphers on the map, giving explanations regarding the agriculture Estates and of several other topographical and administrative particulars in which tourists may take interest.

**6. Rail- and Tramway Map of Java and Madoera** on the 1 : 1000000 scale (photo-lithographic reproduction; published in 1901).

This map shows Government and private rail- and trainways in exploitation as well as in course of construction; moreover it gives a compendium of tramway-lines, the construction of which has been allowed by or proposed to Government.

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## **b. Maps of the Island of Sumatra.**

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**7. 27 Sheets of the Map of the Governorship of the West Coast of Sumatra** on the 1 : 80000 scale.

These engraved sheets are constructed after the polyedron projection with the meridian of Padang as initial meridian. Each sheet comprises 20' in longitude and latitude, embracing approximately the area of 1,365 square kilometres.

Connected horizontal curves at equi-distances of 40 metres (each tenth curve drawn heavier) cover the entire area, whilst elevations are written on the principal tops.

Each sheet, indicated by its number on the index-map, is printed in 10—12 colours, depending chiefly upon the number of boundaries.

8. 16 Sheets of the **Map of the Governorship of the West Coast of Sumatra** on the 1 : 20000 scale, which have served to compose the 4 also exhibited sheets on the 1 : 40000 scale, and sheet No. XX on the 80000 scale (photo-lithographical reproduction).

The 1 : 40000 map, printed in black, brown, and green is the commonly-called Military map. Each sheet comprises 10' in longitude and latitude with contour lines at equi-distances of 20 metres.

The sheets of the 1 : 20000 map, printed in black and brown, comprise 5' in longitude and latitude with contour lines at equi-distances of 10 metres.

9. **General Map of Atjeh and Dependencies** on the 1 : 500000 scale (photo-lithography in colours ; published in 1901).

Only a part of the country, shown on this map, has been surveyed thoroughly ; the greater part of the interior is composed according to military reconnoitrings and communications from natives.

10. **Maps of Great Atjeh** in 6 sheets of **Moekin VII — Pidie — Tangsé** in 5 sheets on the 1 : 40000 scale (photo-lithography with colours).

The first map represents nearly the whole late Sultanry of Atjeh, the second the sphere of action of our troops in 1898–1899. The survey of the last country was made during that expedition.

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### c. Maps of the Island of Borneo.

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11. **General Maps of the Island of Borneo** on the 1 : 2000000 scale (photo-lithography ; re-published in 1902).

This geographical map is composed according to the latest data from travellers, officials, etc.

12. **General Map of the Residency of the Western part of Borneo** on the 1 : 500000 scale in 4 sheets ; photo-lithography in colours.

This map, being the topographical map sub. 13, on reduced scale shows the orographic situation, the main routes, the principal villages, the boundaries of native states, etc.

**13. Topographical Map of the Residency of the Western part of Borneo** on the 1 : 200000 scale in 24 sheets.

The survey of this Residency was commenced in 1886 and finished in 1895. As fixed points were used 104 astronomical stations, the situation of which was exactly determined by means of astronomical observations.

The map is constructed after Mercator's projection, being the best to use in this case with regard to the geographical position of the country, cut in the middle by the equator.

Each sheet comprises 1° in longitude and latitude, embracing approximately an area of 12,321 square kilometres.

The map is engraved on lithographic stones (from 5 to 8 for each sheet).

Contour lines at equal altitudes of 100 metres, with exception of the altitudes less than 100 metres, where dotted lines are drawn at 25 metres equi-distance; the first contour line of 100 metres is drawn heavier than the other ones.

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#### **14. General Map of the Island of Billiton.**

The Map of the Island of Billiton on the 1 : 200000 scale was published in 1894, and is the result of a reconnoitring by military topographers.

#### **15. General Maps of the Islands of Banka and Lombok.**

a. The Map of the Island of *Banka* on the 1 : 300000 scale was published in 1896; it is composed according to information obtained from mining-engineers, officials, etc., the coast being copied from the Marine-map.

b. The Map of the Island of *Lombok* on the 1 : 200000 scale was published in 1897; it is the result of a reconnoitring by military topographers after the war of 1894-1895 was over.

Contour lines in mountainous parts are drawn for every 100 metres. In the level parts of the country (altitude less than 100 metres) dotted lines are drawn at equi-distances of 20 metres.





## *Group B.—Works of Art, etc.*

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### **EXHIBITOR :**

His Excellency W. Rooseboom.

*Governor-General of Netherlands-India.*

#### *EXHIBIT No. II.*

Article:	Remarks.
SCREEN 1 Wood-carved Five-fold Screen, made of Sono-Wood in Japara, Java.	} Not for sale.

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### **EXHIBITORS :**

Netherlands-India Commission for the Osaka Exhibition.

#### *EXHIBIT No. III.*

Article:	Remarks.
PHOTO. 1 Photo of the "Boro Boedoer," Residency Kedoe, Java, one of the principal and best preserved Temples of the Hindoo period in Java.	} Not for sale.

**EXHIBITORS :**

Vereeniging "Oost en West," Afdeeling Nederlandsch-  
Indie, Batavia, Java.

(Society "East and West," Section Netherlands-India, Batavia, Java).

**EXHIBIT No. IV.****Articles : NATIVE WORKS OF ART, AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.**

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
1	1 Buikband (1 Sash) ... ..	25.00	20.00
2	1 Zilveren Krisscheede (1 Silver Sword Scabbard) ...	10.00	8.00
3	1 Paar Armbanden (1 Pair Bracelets) ... ..	9.50	7.50
4	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
5	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
6	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
7	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
8	1 Ronde Hanger (1 Round Hanger) ... ..	4.40	3.50
9	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.15	2.50
10	1 Paar Ronde Kussenplaatjes (1 Pair Round Cushion Plates) ... ..	3.75	3.00
11	1 Paar Achthoekige Kussenplaatjes (1 Pair Octagon Cushion Plates) ... ..	3.75	3.00
12	1 Buikplaat (1 Belt Plate) ... ..	3.75	3.00
13	1 Buikplaat Vogelvorm (1 Belt Plate, Bird shaped) ...	3.75	3.00
14	1 Stel Voetbellen (1 Set Foot Rings and Bells) ... ..	2.90	2.30
15	1 " Gespen (1 " Buckles) ... ..	18.75	15.00
16	1 Paar Oorknoppen (1 Pair Earrings) ... ..	6.25	5.00
17	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
18	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
19	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	4.40	3.50
20	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
21	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
22	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	4.40	3.50
23	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
24	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
25	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
26	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.25	1.00
27	1 " Haarspelden (1 " Hair Pins) ... ..	2.50	2.00
28	1 Stel Gespen (1 Set Buckles) ... ..	2.50	2.00
29	1 Teugelhouder (1 Rein Holder) ... ..	6.25	5.00
30	1 " (1 " " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
31	1 " (1 " " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
32	1 Siridoosje met Sleutelring (1 Betel Box with Key Ring)	9.40	7.50
33	1 " " " (1 " " " " )	9.40	7.50

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
34	1 Haarpn (1 Hairpin) ... ..	6.25	5.00
35	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
36	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
37	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	4.40	3.50
38	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
39	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
40	1 Ring (1 Ring ) ... ..	2.20	1.75
41	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
42	1 Paar Armbanden (1 Pair Bracelets)... ..	5.00	4.00
43	1 " " (1 " " )... ..	4.40	3.50
44	1 " " (1 " " )... ..	1.50	1.20
45	1 " " (1 " " )... ..	.95	.75
46	1 Stel Gespen (1 Set Buckles) ... ..	9.40	7.50
47	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
48	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
49	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	7.50	6.00
51	1 Siridoosje met Sleutelring (1 Betel Box with Key Ring)	9.40	7.50
52	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )	9.40	7.50
53	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )	6.25	5.00
54	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )	6.25	5.00
55	1 Karwats van Gettah (1 Gutta-percha Whip) ... ..	12.50	10.00
56	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
57	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
58	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
59	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
60	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
61	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
62	1 " " " " (1 " " " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
63	1 Sigarenkoker van Gettah (1 Cigar case made of Gutta-percha) ... ..	3.15	2 50
64	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )	3.15	2.50
66	1 Tafellooper, (Groen) (1 Green Table Runner) ... ..	1.90	1.50
67	1 " (Rood) (1 Red " " ) ... ..	2.20	1.75
68	1 " ( " ) (1 " " " " ) ... ..	3.15	2.50
69	1 Sarong, (Rood en Wit) (1 Sarong, Red and White)... ..	2.50	2.00
70	1 Sarong, (Rood, Wit en Blauw) (1 Sarong, Red, White and Blue) ... ..	2.50	2.00
71	1 Sarong, Blauw (1 Sarong, Blue)... ..	2.50	2.00
72	1 " Violet (1 Sarong, Violet) ... ..	2.50	2.00
73	1 Stuk met zes Handdoeken (6 Towels) ... ..	3.15	2.50
74	1 Stuk met een Dozyn stoffdoeken (1 Dozen Dust Cloths)	3.15	2.50
75	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )	2.50	2.00
76	6 Blauwe Antimacassars (6 Antimacassars, Blue) ...	2.25	1.80

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
77	6 Roode Antimacassars (6 Antimacassars, Red)... ..	2.25	1.80
85	1 Slendang, Rood met Goud (1 Red and Gold Sash) ...	25.00	20.00
86	1 " Wit " " (1 White and Gold Sash) ...	22.50	18.00
88	1 Inktkoker van Steenkool (1 Inkstand made of Coal) ...	3.15	2.50
89	1 Bakje van Steenkool (1 Tray made of Coal) ... ..	2.00	1.60
90	1 Stuk Kant (1 Piece of Lace) ... ..	2.50	2.00
91	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
92	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
104	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
105	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
107	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
108	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
109	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
111	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
113	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.65	.50
116	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
117	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.65	.50
119	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.95	.75
123	1 Zakdoek, (Kantwerk) (1 Lace Handkerchief) ... ..	.75	.60
124	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	.75	.60
125	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	15.00	12.00
126	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	15.00	12.00
128	1 Vouwbeen van Ivoor (1 Ivory Paper Knife) ... ..	6.25	5.00
129	1 Pennehouder van Ivoor (1 Ivory Penholder) ... ..	2.50	2.00
130	1 Sigarenpijpje " " (1 " Cigar Holder or Pipe)... ..	2.50	2.00
131	1 " " " " (1 " " " " )... ..	2.50	2.00
132	1 Stel Hemdsknoopen " (1 Set Ivory Shirt Buttons)..	6.25	5.00
133	1 " Jasknoopen " (1 Set " Coat " )..	9.40	7.50
153	1 Jonge Doerian, (Houtwerk) Groen (1 Fresh Doerian, (Kind of Fruit) Wood carving, Green) ... ..	.65	.50
154	1 Rijpe Doerian, (Houtwerk) Goud (1 Ripe Doerian, (Kind of Fruit) Wood carving, Gold) ... ..	.65	.50
156	1 Rijpe Ananas, (Houtwerk) (1 Ripe Pineapple, Wood carving) ... ..	.65	.50
166	1 Jonge Pinang, (Houtwerk) (1 Fresh Penang, (Kind of Fruit) Wood carving) ... ..	.65	.50
167	1 Rijpe Pinang, (Houtwerk) (1 Ripe Penang, (Kind of Fruit) Wood carving) ... ..	.65	.50
193	1 Siridoosje van Hout (1 Wood Betel Box) ... ..	6.25	5.00
208	1 Theepot van Tin (1 Tea Pot made of Tin) ... ..	6.25	5.00
209	1 " " (1 " " )... ..	6.25	5.00
210	1 Sigarenkoker van Tin (1 Cigar Case made of Tin) ...	16.65	12.50
211	1 " " " (1 " " )... ..	16.65	12.50

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
212	1 Theebus van Tin (1 Tea Canister made of Tin) ...	12.50	10.00
213	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	12.50	10.00
214	1 Aschbakje " (1 Ash Tray " " ) ...	2.50	2.00
215	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.50	2.00
216	1 Poederdoos " (1 Powder Box " " ) ...	3.75	3.00
217	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	3.75	3.00
218	1 Koffer, (Mandenwerk) (1 Trunk, Basket Work)...	1.90	1.50
219	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.50	2.00
220	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.50	2.00
221	1 Mandje, (Vlechtwerk) (1 Braid-work Basket) ...	.65	.50
222	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.65	.50
223	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.65	.50
224	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.65	.50
225	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.65	.50
226	1 Paar gemaakte Sloffen (1 Pair of Slippers) ...	3.15	2.50
227	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	3.15	2.50
228	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	3.15	2.50
229	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
230	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
231	1 Paar gemaakte Sloffen (1 Pair of Slippers) ...	2.20	1.75
232	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
233	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
234	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
235	1 " " " (1 " " " " ) ...	2.20	1.75
244	1 Flesschendrager, (Mandenwerk) (1 Bottle Stand, Basket Work) ...	1.60	1.25
258	1 Doosje, (Mandenwerk) (1 Box, Basket Work)...	.95	.75
259	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.95	.75
260	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.95	.75
265	1 Bakje " (1 Tray " " ) ...	.65	.50
266	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.65	.50
292	1 Broodmandje, (Mandenwerk) (1 Bread Basket) ...	.35	.25
293	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.35	.25
294	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.35	.25
295	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.35	.25
296	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.35	.25
297	1 " " (1 " " " " ) ...	.35	.25
322	3.60 M. Wit Goed Bendoeri (3.60 M. White Cloth, Bendoeri) ...	3.75	3.00
323	3.60 " " (3.60 " " " " ) ...	3.75	3.00
324	3.40 " " (3.40 " " " " ) ...	3.75	3.00
325	3.40 " " (3.40 " " " " ) ...	3.75	3.00
337	3.20 " " (3.20 " " " " ) ...	3.45	2.75

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
338	2.80 M. Wit Goed Bendoeri (2.80 M. White Cloth, Bendoeri) ... ..	3.15	2.50
343	1 Portière (1 Portière) ... ..	11.25	9.00
344	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	11.25	9.00
345	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	10.00	8.00
346	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	10.00	8.00
347	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	8.75	7.00
348	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	8.75	7.00
349	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	8.75	7.00
350	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	8.75	7.00
351	1 Werkdoosje van Sono en Ambalo Hout (1 Work Box made of Sono and Ambalo Wood) ... ..	21.90	17.50
352	1 " " " " (1 " )	21.90	17.50
353	1 " " " " (1 " )	21.90	17.50
354	1 " " " " (1 " )	21.90	17.50
356	1 " " " " (1 " )	21.90	17.50
358	1 Hombredoesje " " (1 Card Box)	25.00	20.00
359	1 Handschoen Doosje " " (1 Glove Box)	17.50	14.00
360	1 Sigarendoesje " " (1 Cigar Box)	12.50	10.00
361	1 " " " " (1 " )	11.25	9.00
362	1 " " " " (1 " )	11.25	9.00
363	1 Bedakdoosje " " (1 Powder Box )	6.25	5.00
364	1 " " " " (1 " )	6.25	5.00
365	1 Presenteerblad van Sono en Djatihout (1 Tray made of Sono and Djatee Wood) ... ..	13.75	11.00
366	1 " " " " (1 " )	9.40	7.50
367	1 Brood Plank van Sono Hout (1 Bread Board made of Sono Wood) ... ..	9.40	7.50
369	1 Photographiedoes van Djatihout (1 Photograph Box made of Djatee Wood) ... ..	21.90	17.50
371	1 " " " " (1 " )	21.90	17.50
372	1 Werkdoosje " " (1 Workbox " )	15.00	12.00
373	1 " " " " (1 " )	15.00	12.00
374	1 Hombredoesje " " (1 Card Box) ...	15.00	12.00
375	1 " " " " (1 " ) ...	15.00	12.00
376	1 Sigarendoes " " (1 Cigar " ) ...	6.25	5.00
377	1 " " " " (1 " ) ...	6.25	5.00
378	1 " " " " (1 " ) ...	4.40	3.50
379	1 Lepeldoesje van Djatihout (1 Spoon Box made of Djatee Wood) ... ..	4.40	3.50
380	1 Schrijfmap " (1 Writing Map " )	12.50	10.00
381	1 " " (1 " " " )	12.50	10.00
383	1 Postzegeldoosje " (1 Postage-stamp Box " )	2.20	1.75

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
384	1 Vouwbeen van Sonohout (1 Paper Knife made of Sono Wood) ... ..	1.25	1.00
385	1 " " (1 " " )	1.65	1.25
386	1 Schilderijlijst van Sono en Djatihout (1 Picture Frame made of Sono and Djatee Wood) ... ..	20.00	16.00
387	1 " " (1 " " )	12.50	10.00
388	1 Lijstje van Djatihout (1 Frame made of Djatee Wood)	4.40	3.50
389	1 " " (1 " " )	4.40	3.50
390	1 " " (1 " " )	2.50	2.00
391	1 " " (1 " " )	2.50	2.00
392	1 Houten beeld (Raksasa) (1 Wood Statue) ... ..	125.00	100.00
399	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	125.00	100.00
400	1 Sarong Soengkit, Klein. (1 Sarong, Small) ... ..	16.25	13.00
401	1 Slendang, Sewek Limar Woengoe (1 Sash, Small, Violet) ... ..	9.40	7.50
	" " Idjoe. (1 " Green)	9.40	7.50
402	1 " " Idjoe. (1 " Green)	31.25	25.00
403	1 " Telong Watoe (1 Sash) ... ..	28.15	22.50
404	1 " Djarang Madoe (1 Sash) ... ..	27.50	22.00
405	1 " Sewek Kembayan (1 Sash) ... ..	27.50	22.00
407	1 Sarong Soengkit (1 Sarong) ... ..	50.00	40.00
408	1 Slendang Madoe (1 Sash) ... ..	15.00	12.00
409	1 Mes (1 Knife) ... ..	3.75	3.00
410	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
411	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
412	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
413	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
414	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	4.40	3.50
414A	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
415	1 Geweven Ceinture (1 Woven Sash) ... ..	.65	.50
416	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	.65	.50
419	1 Kain Plangi, Zijden Weefsel (1 Silk Sash) ... ..	2.50	2.00
420	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
421	1 Slendang met Goud geweven (1 Gold Silk Sash Interwoven) ... ..	20.00	16.00
422	1 " " (1 " " )	20.00	16.00
425	1 Kain Pandjang, Batik Solo (A kind of Skirt) ... ..	12.50	10.00
426	1 Sarong Batik Solo Kain Pandjang (A kind of Skirt)	12.50	10.00
427	1 " " ( " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
428	1 " " ( " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
429	1 " " ( " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
430	1 " " ( " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
431	1 Kain Pandjang, Batik Solo (A kind of Skirt) ... ..	15.00	12.00
432	1 " " ( " " ) ... ..	15.00	12.00
433	1 Hoofddoek, Batik Solo (1 Head Cloth) ... ..	3.75	3.00

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
434	1 Hoofddoek, Batik Solo (1 Head Cloth) ... ..	3.75	3.00
451	1 Kwispedoor van Geel Koper (1 Spittoon of Yellow Copper) ... ..	15.00	12.00
452	1 " " " (1 " " " )	15.00	12.00
453	1 Bloempot met à jour gegoten rand (1 Flower Pot perforated border) ... ..	11.25	9.00
454	1 " " " (1 " " " )	11.25	9.00
455	1 Spuwpotje van ouderwetschen vorm (1 Spittoon Antique Shape) ... ..	11.25	9.00
456	1 " " " (1 " " " )	11.25	9.00
459	1 Vierkante Bloempot van Koper (1 Copper Square Flower Pot) ... ..	9.40	7.50
460	1 " " " (1 " " " )	9.40	7.50
462	1 Bloemvaas Langwerpig (1 Oblong Vase) ... ..	9.40	7.50
463	1 " " " (1 " " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
464	1 Ronde Bloempot op dikke gebogen pooten (1 Round Flower Pot on massive bent feet) ... ..	15.65	12.50
465	1 " " " (1 " " " )	15.65	12.50
466	1 Spuwpot zelfde vorm als 455/6 maar grooter (1 Spittoon same form as 455/6 larger size) ... ..	17.50	14.00
467	1 " " " (1 " " " )	17.50	14.00
468	1 Ronde Bloempot zelfde vorm als 464/5 maar kleiner (1 Round Flower Pot same as 464/5 smaller) ...	9.40	7.50
469	1 " " " (1 " " " )	9.40	7.50
470	1 Bloempot zelfde vorm als 453/4 maar grooter (1 Flower Pot same as 453/4 larger) ... ..	15.65	12.50
471	1 " " " 453/4 " (1 " 453/4 " )	15.65	12.50
476	1 " " " 459/60 " (1 " 459/60 " )	12.50	10.00
477	1 " " " 459/60 " (1 " 459/60 " )	12.50	10.00
486	1 Zeskantig Bloempotje (1 Six Cornered Flower Pot) ...	10.00	8.00
487	1 " " " (1 " " " ) ...	10.00	8.00
488	1 Bloemenvaas met Puntige Pooten (1 Flower Vase with Pointed Feet) ... ..	12.50	10.00
489	1 " " " (1 " " " )	12.50	10.00
502	1 Gendie Glas (1 Decanter) ... ..	9.40	7.50
503	1 " " " (1 " " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
506	1 Kedo op drie pooten (1 Bowl on three feet) ... ..	6.25	5.00
507	1 " " " (1 " " " ) ... ..	6.25	5.00
510	1 Kedo op voetstuk met gekartelden rand (1 Bowl on three feet, notched border) ... ..	12.50	10.00
511	1 " " " (1 " " " )	12.50	10.00
516	1 Kedo op drie pooten " " (1 " " " )	7.50	6.00
517	1 " " " " " (1 " " " )	7.50	6.00



*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
522	1 Sigarenkoker (1 Cigar Case) ... ..	12.50	10.00
523	1 " (1 " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
527	1 Bokor (1 Bowl on stand) ... ..	9.40	7.50
528	1 " (1 " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
532	1 Bloemenvaas zonder gekartelden rand (1 Flower Vase without notched border)... ..	9.40	7.50
533	1 " " " (1 " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
534	1 " met " (1 with " ) ... ..	10.00	8.00
535	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	10.00	8.00
540	1 Groote Bloempot (1 Large Flower Pot) ... ..	75.00	60.00
541	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	75.00	60.00
544	1 Ronde Bloempot met à jour bewerken rand (1 Round Flower Pot, Perforated Border) ... ..	21.90	17.50
545	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	21.90	17.50
546	1 Bekervormig Bloempotje (1 Cup Shape Flower Pot) ... ..	12.50	10.00
547	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
550	1 Bloempotje met armen (1 Flower Pot with Handles) ... ..	9.40	7.50
551	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
554	1 Miniature Gendie (1 Miniature Decanter)... ..	5.00	4.00
555	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
565	1 " Sirivaas (1 " Betel Box)... ..	5.00	4.00
566	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	5.00	4.00
594	1 " Kwispedoor (1 " Spittoon)... ..	2.50	2.00
595	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
596	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
597	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	2.50	2.00
611	1 " Keteltje (1 " Kettle) ... ..	7.50	6.00
612	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	7.50	6.00
620	1 Groote Vaas (1 Large Vase) ... ..	50.00	40.00
621	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	50.00	40.00
624	1 Bloempot (1 Flower Pot) ... ..	12.50	10.00
625	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
654	1 Bloemenvaasje (1 Flower Vase) ... ..	7.50	6.00
655	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	7.50	6.00
656	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	7.50	6.00
657	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	7.50	6.00
678	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
679	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
680	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
681	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	9.40	7.50
697	1 Tafellooper, Rood met Goud (1 Table Runner, Red and Gold) ... ..	10.65	8.50
698	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	15.00	12.00

*Exhibit No. IV. (Continued.)*

No.	For sale.	Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
699	1 Tafellooper, Rood met Goud (1 Table Runner Red and Gold) ... ..	16.25	13.00
700	1 " Wit met Goud (1 " White & Gold) ... ..	10.00	8.00
701	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
702	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	17.50	14.00
703	1 Sarong Pagi Scré Parang Roesak (1 Sarong) ... ..	15.00	12.00
704	1 " Tjap Solo Batik (1 Sarong) ... ..	3.15	2.50
705	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	3.15	2.50
706	1 " Tjap Solo (1 Sarong) ... ..	3.15	2.50
707	1 Hoofddoek, Batik Djokdja (1 Head Cloth) ... ..	1.90	1.50
708	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.90	1.50
709	1 Hoofddoek, Batik Djokdja (1 Head Cloth) ... ..	12.50	10.00
710	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	12.50	10.00
711	1 Tjelana Dojkdja (1 Pair Trousers) ... ..	17.50	14.00
712	1 Slendang, Tjap Solo (1 Sash) ... ..	1.40	1.10
713	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.40	1.10
714	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.40	1.10
715	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	1.40	1.10
717	1 Sarong, half Tjap half Batik Solo Rengganis Solo (1 Sarong half Printed and half Hand made) ... ..	15.00	12.00
718	1 " " (1 " " ) ... ..	15.00	12.00
719	1 " Parong Roesak Karong Djokdja (1 Sarong) ... ..	31.25	25.00
720	1 " Ardimidjojo Djokdja (1 Sarong) ... ..	25.00	20.00
721	1 " Sidomokti (1 Sarong) ... ..	25.00	20.00
723	1 " Sawitan Romo } (1 Sarong) }	43.75	35.00
724	1 Hoofddoek, " } (1 Head Cloth) }		
766	2 Houten Poppen (2 Wooden Idols) ... ..	75.00	60.00
767	1 Kris (1 Sword) ... ..	3.75	3.00
768	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
769	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
770	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
771	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
772	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
773	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
774	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
775	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
776	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
777	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
778	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
779	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00
780	1 " (1 " ) ... ..	3.75	3.00

**EXHIBITOR:****Mr. V. Zimmermann, Batavia.***EXHIBIT No. V.*

Articles: Not for sale.		Value.	
		Guilders.	Yen.
NATIVE ART WORK.			
1	Notitie Boek met Zilveren Omslag (1 Note Book with Silver Cover) ... ..	6.25	5.00
1	” ” ” ” (1 ” ” ” ” )	6.25	5.00
1	Zilveren Palembang'sch Huisje in Miniatuur (1 Miniature Silver Palembang House) ... ..	9.40	7.50
1	Zilveren Palembang'sche Moskee in Miniatuur (1 Miniature Silver Mosque) ... ..	6.25	5.00
1	Zilveren Palembang'sch Schuurtje in Miniatuur (1 Miniature Silver Shed) ... ..	3.15	2.50
4	Houten Poppen, Wajang (4 Marionettes, Wajang) ... ..	3.15	2.50
1	Javaansch Schilderij (1 Javanese Picture) ... ..	3.15	2.50
1	Mand Akkerwangi (1 Basket made of Akkerwangi) ... ..	1.65	1.25
1	” ” (1 ” ” ” ” ) ... ..	1.65	1.25
2	Gesneden Klapperdoppen (2 Carved Cocoanuts) ... ..	12.50	10.00

**EXHIBITOR:****Mrs. du Mosch-Michielsen, Batavia.***EXHIBIT No. VI.*

<b>Article:</b>	<b>Remarks.</b>
<b>SARONG.</b> 1 Sarong (Gold-covered) made in Pekalongan, } Java. ... .. }	Not for sale.



## **Group C.—Mining and Its Industries.**

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### **EXHIBITOR :**

Directie der Staatsspoorwegen en Kolenontginning ter  
Sumatra's Westkust.

*(Direction of the Government Railways and Coal Mines on the  
West Coast of Sumatra).*

*EXHIBIT No. VII.*

**Articles :** **Not for sale.**

### **COAL, &C.**

A quantity of "Ombilin" Coal,

1 Wall-board showing—

- (a) Map of the "Koninginne Baai" (Queen's Bay) up to the Station at Boekit Poetoes ... ..
- (b) Drawing of the track of the Railway on the West Coast of Sumatra
- (c) Graphical Drawing of the Coal production during the years 1897 to 1901 ... ..
- (d) Map of the Western part of the Netherlands-India Archipelago and of the different routes of the mail steamers, in connection with the traffic of Sumatra's West Coast and Java ... ..
- (e) Map of Sumatra's West Coast and its Railways ... ..
- (f) 37 Photographs, showing the principal views of the Railway from Emmahaven (Emma Harbour) to the Kolenontginning (Coal mines) at Sawah Loento... ..

**EXHIBITOR:**

## Gouvernements Zoutverpakking op Madoera.

(Government Salt Works at Madura).

*EXHIBIT No. VIII.*

## Articles:

**Not for sale.**

SALT.	2	Jars, each 4	Brickets of Boender Salt,	1	cattie each.	...	...	...	...
	2	" "	4 " " Sampang "	1	" "	...	...	...	...
	2	" "	4 " " Soemenep "	1	" "	...	...	...	...
	2	" "	16 " " Boender "	$\frac{1}{4}$	" "	...	...	...	...
	2	" "	16 " " Sampang "	$\frac{1}{4}$	" "	...	...	...	...
	2	" "	16 " " Soemenep "	$\frac{1}{4}$	" "	...	...	...	...
	40	Packages of Salt,	1	cattie each	...	...	...	...	...
	80	" "	" "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	...	...	...
		out of the Zoutverpakkings Fabriek at Kali Anget (Government Salt Packing Establishment at Kali Anget, Madura).							
	6	Photographs showing parts of the Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Plan of the Factory...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**EXHIBITOR:**

## Gouvernements Tinwinning op Banka.

(*Government Tinmining on the Isle of Banka*).

*EXHIBIT No. IX.*

### Articles :

**Not for sale.**

**TIN.** 3 Slabs of Banka Tin ... ..  
 1 Graphical Draught of the yearly production of Banka Tin from 1717  
 up to 1901 ... ..  
 1 Map for the tin-mining survey on the Isle of Banka, with supplements.

**EXHIBITOR:**

Billiton Maatschappij, Billiton.

(Billiton Company, Billiton.)

*EXHIBIT No. X.*

## Articles :

**Not for sale.**

[illegible]

**EXHIBITOR :**

Mr. Lim A Pat, Luitenant der Chineezen te Muntok, Banka.

(*Mr. Lim A Pat, Lieutenant of the Chinese at Muntok, Banka.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XI.*

Articles :		Value.	
TIN.	For sale.	Guilders.	Yen.
1 Cigar Box...	...	22.00	17.60
1 „ Case Stand	...	8.25	6.60
1 „ Stand	...	6.60	5.30
1 „ „	...	3.85	3.10
1 Cigarette Stand	...	3.85	3.10
1 Powder Puff Box	...	6.60	5.30
1 Ash Tray ...	...	2.50	2.00

**EXHIBITOR :**

Dordtsche Petroleum Maatschappij, Soerabaja, Java.

(*Dordt's Petroleum Company, Sourabaya, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XII.***Articles :****OIL, &c.****Not for sale.**

1 Jar Machine Olie No. 30. Viscositeit bij 50° C=20	Lubricating Oil No. 30. Viscosity at 50° C=20
1 „ Machine Olie No. 15. Viscositeit bij 50° C=15	Lubricating Oil No. 15. Viscosity at 50° C=15
1 „ Machine Olie No. 7. Viscositeit bij 50° C= 7	Lubricating Oil No. 7. Viscosity at 50° C= 7
1 „ Spoorweg Olie Viscositeit bij 50° C=15	Lubricating Oil for R'way cars. Viscosity at 50° C=15
1 „ Dynamo Olie. Viscositeit bij 50° C= 8	Dynamo Oil. Viscosity at 50° C= 8

*Exhibit No. XII. (Continued.)*

1 Jar Cilinder Olie.	Cylinder Oil.
Vlampunt=190° C.	Flash-point=190° C.
Viscositeit bij 50° C=20	Viscosity at 50° C =20
Several cakes Batikwas,	Ceresine.
„ Paraffine.	Paraffine Wax.
Smeltpunt=61° C.	Melting point 61°=C.
Several packs Rijtuigkaarsen.	Carriage Candles.
1 pak= 8 Kaarsen= $\frac{1}{4}$ kgr.	1 pack=8 candles= $\frac{1}{4}$ kgr.
1 kist=25 pak.	1 case=25 packs.
„ Rijtuigkaarsen.	Carriage Candles.
1 pak= 8 Kaarsen= $\frac{1}{4}$ kgr.	1 pack=8 candles= $\frac{1}{4}$ kgr.
1 kist=75 pak.	1 case=75 packs.
1 Jar Licht Petroleum.	Kerosene Oil.
Steutel Olie.	Key Brand.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Nederlandsch-Indische Industrie en Handel Maatschappij te  
Balik Pappan, Oost Borneo.

*Netherlands-Indian Industrial and Commercial Society at Balik Pappan,  
East Borneo.*

*EXHIBIT No. XIII.***Articles :****LIQUID FUEL, &c.****Not for sale.**

- 1 Jar Liquid Fuel ... .. Specific gravity 0.978  
Flash point over 212° F. (Abel)  
Viscosity at 50° C. 3 min. 10 sec. (Engler  
Apparatus).
- 1 „ Solar or Gas Oil Distillate. Specific gravity 0.894  
Flash point over 160° F. (Abel).
- 1 „ Water-white Kerosene... Specific gravity 0.823  
Flash point 77° F. (Abel Pensky).





## ***Group D.—Agriculture, Forestry, etc.***

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### **EXHIBITOR :**

'sLands Plantentuin, Buitenzorg, Java.

(*Government Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, Java.*)

***EXHIBIT No. XIV.***

### **Articles :**

**CAOUTCHOUC.                      Not for sale. \***

1 Show Case containing :

- 1 Sample Caoutchouc of Manihoi Glaziovi.
- 1    "                    "                    " Willughbeia Tenuiflora.
- 1    "                    "                    " Castilloa Elastica.
- 1    "                    "                    " Ficus Vogelii.
- 1    "                    "                    "                    " Elastica.
- 1    "                    "                    " Hevea Brasiliensis.

### **GUTTA-PERCHA.**

- 1 Sample of Leaves of Palaquium Oblongifolium.
- 1    "                    " Palaquium Oblongifolium.
- 1    "                    "                    " Borneense.
- 1    "                    " Payena Leerii.
- 1    "                    " Palaquium Gutta var.
- 1    "                    " Palaquium Treubii.
- 1 Album with Photographs of Caoutchouc and Gutta-percha Trees  
in the Government Botanical Gardens in Java.

(Government's Cinchona Estates, Preanger Regencies, Java.)

*EXHIBIT No. XV.*

Articles :	Remarks.
CINCHONA BARK, &c.	Not for sale.
1902 Crop.	
3 Stems Cinchona Calisaya.	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... ..	from 0.15 to 1.55 per cent.
Cinchonidine ... ..	" 0 " 0.63 "
Quinidine ... ..	" 0 " 1.92 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid... ..	" 1.1 " 3.56 "
3 Stems Cinchona Calisaya var. Javanica.	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... ..	from 0 to 4 per cent.
Cinchonidine ... ..	" 0 " 2 "
Quinidine ... ..	" 0 " 3 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid... ..	" 0.5 " 4 "
4 Stems Cinchona Calisaya var. Josephiana.	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... ..	from 0.15 to 1.55 per cent.
Cinchonidine ... ..	" 0 " 0.63 "
Quinidine ... ..	" 0 " 1.92 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid... ..	" 1.1 " 3.56 "
3 Stems Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana.	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... ..	from 4 to 13 per cent.
Cinchonidine ... ..	" 0 " 3.4 "
Quinidine ... ..	" 0 " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid... ..	" 0.2 " 3.5 "
7 Stems Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana	
Moederboom ( <i>Mother tree</i> ).	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... ..	from 4 to 13 per cent.
Cinchonidine ... ..	" 0 " 3.4 "
Quinidine ... ..	" 0 " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid... ..	" 0.2 " 3.5 "



*Exhibit No. XV. (Continued).*

3 Stems Cinchona Mapirie Fijne ( <i>fine</i> ).							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.52 to 1.70	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.47 " 3.60	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.19 " 2.24	"
3 Stems Cinchona Mapirie Fijnste ( <i>finest</i> ).							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	2 — to 3.65	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.90 " 2.35	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.19 " 2.78	"
3 Stems Cinchona Micrantha.							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	sporen ( <i>traces</i> ).		
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.8 to 2.	per cent.
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2.5 " 5.3	"
3 Stems Cinchona of Bolivia.							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	1.55 to 4.55	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2.03 " 3.45	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.29 " 1.31	"
3 Stems Cinchona of Jamaica.							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	2.90 to 3.86	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	3.35 " 5.06	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.48 " 1.45	"
4 Stems Cinchona Officinalis.							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	1.7 to 12.50	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " 3.1	"
Quidinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " 1.3	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.1 " 2.46	"
3 Stems Cinchona Pahudiana.							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.— to 0.35	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.52 " 1.30	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.— " —	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.19 " 1.58	"

*Exhibit No. XV. ( Continued ).***3 Stems Cinchona Pitayensis.**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1 "
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1 "

**3 Stems Cinchona Pubescens (Lanosa S. robusta  
= Hybrid of C. Succirubra × C. Officinalis).**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.7	to 9.5	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.7	" 8.—	"	
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.—	" 0.1	"	
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.4	" 3.—	"	

**3 Stems Cinchona Succirubra.**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 0.8	to 1.4	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.2	" 5.1	"	
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.—	" —	"	
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 2.—	" 4.2	"	

**3 Stems Cinchona Verde.**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 0.76	to 1.41	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.50	" 2.60	"	
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.—	" —	"	
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.42	" 3.17	"	

**5 Stems Cinchona Zamba Merada.**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.18	to 2.19	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.35	" 0.94	"	
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.20	" 1.20	"	
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.96	" 1.38	"	

**3 Stems Hybrid of Cinchona Calisaya  
Ledgeriana × Cinchona Succirubra.**

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.—	to 13	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.30	" 2.5	"	
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.—	" —	"	
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.30	" 3.5	"	

1 Stem Cinchona Succirubra, aangetast door kankerziekte (attacked by cancer).

1 Stem Cinchona Succirubra, van kankerziekte genezen (recovered from cancer).

1 Stem Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana, aangetast door kankerziekte (attacked by cancer).

1 Stem Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana, van kankerziekte genezen (recovered from cancer).

2 Stems Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana, aangetast door (attacked by) "Oeter-Oeter".

1 Herbarium Cinchona Calisaya.

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.15	to 1.55 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 0.63 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 1.92 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.1	" 3.56 "

1 Herbarium Cinchona Calisaya var. Javanica.

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0	to 4 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 2 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 3 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.5	" 4 "

1 Herbarium Cinchona Calisaya var. Josephiana.

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.15	to 1.55 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 0.63 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 1.92 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.1	" 3.56 "

1 Herbarium Cinchona Calisaya var. Ledgeriana.

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	4	to 13 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" 3.4 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0	" — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.2	" 3.5 "

1 Herbarium Cinchona Calisaya var. Schuhkraft.

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.21	to 0.89 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.11	" 0.49 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.10	" 0.19 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.89	" 2.1 "

										<i>Proportion of Alcaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.4	to	1.8	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.2	"	1.3	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	0.1	"
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.6	"	4.8	"

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.10	to	0.40	„
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.80	„	1.50	„
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0.—	„	—	„
Cinchonine and amorph. alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	1.20	„	2.57	„

							<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>	
Quinine... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	from 0.7 per cent.	
Cinchonidine .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 0.5 "	
Quinidine .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 0. "	
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 6.0 "	

	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>
Quinine... .. from 0.25 to 2.18 per cent.	
Cinchonidine ... .. " 0.16 " 1. "	
Quinidine ... .. " 0.— " — "	
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid ... .. " 2.45 " 4.16 "	

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.28	to	2.62	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.20	"	1.81	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	1.02	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.89	"	2.68	"

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids,</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.5	to	2.2	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.1	"	2.7	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	—	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.7	"	3.	"



										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>	
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.52 to 1.70	per cent.	
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.47	"	3.60
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.1	"	—
Cinchonine and amorph. alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.19	"	2.24

	<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>									
Quinine... ..	from	2.—	to	3.65	per	cent.				
Cinchonidine .....	"	0.90	"	2.35	"	"				
Quinidine .....	"	0.—	"	—	"	"				
Cinchonine and amorph. alkaloid .....	"	1.19	"	2.78	"	"				

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Proportion of Alkaloids.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	sporen (traces).
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 0.8 to 2.— per cent.
Cinchonine	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.— " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 " 5.3 "

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>	
Quinine... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	1.55	to	4.55 per cent.
Cinchonidine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	2.03	"	3.45 "
Quinidine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	— "
Cinchonine and amorph. alcaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.29	"	1.31 "

										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>	
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	2.90	to	3.86 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	3.35	"	5.06 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	— "
Cinchonine and amorph. alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.48	"	1.45 "

Quinine... ..	from 1.7	to 12.50	per cent.
Cinchonidine .....	0.—	8.1	”
Quinidine .....	0.—	1.3	”
Cinchonine and amorph alcaloid .....	0.1	2.46	”

Herbarium Cinchona Pahudiana.										<i>Proportion of Alkaloids.</i>		
Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from	0.—	to	0.35	per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.52	"	1.80	"
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.—	"	—	"
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0.19	"	1.58	"

*Exhibit No. XV. (Continued.)*

## 1 Herbarium Cinchona Pitayensis.

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 2.5 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.5 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 2.1 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloids	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.1 "

## 1 Herbarium Cinchona Pubescens (Lanosa S. robusta) = Hybrid of C. Succirubra × C. Officinalis).

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.7 to 9.5 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.7 " 8. "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.— " 0.1 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.4 " 3.— "

## 1 Herbarium Cinchona Succirubra.

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 0.8 to 1.4 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3.2 " 5.1 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.— " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 2.— " 4.2 "

## 1 Herbarium Cinchona Verde.

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 0.76 to 1.41 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.50 " 2.60 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.— " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1.42 " 3.17 "

## 1 Herbarium Cinchona Zamba Merada.

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.18 to 2.19 per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.35 " 0.94 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.20 " 1.20 "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.96 " 1.38 "

## 1 Herbarium Hybrid of Cinchona Calisaya Ledgeriana × Cinchona Succirubra.

*Proportion of Alkaloids.*

Quinine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	from 1.— to 13.—per cent.
Cinchonidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.30 " 2.5 "
Quinidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.— " — "
Cinchonine and amorph alkaloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 0.30 " 3.5 "

*Exhibit No. XV. (Continued.)***CINCHONA BARK—CUTTINGS.**

1	Phial	Cinchona	Calisaya.
1	„	„	„ var Javanica.
1	„	„	„ „ Josephiana.
1	„	„	„ „ Ledgeriana.
1	„	„	„ Schuhkraft.
1	„	„	Caloptera.
1	„	„	Cordifolia.
1	„	„	Duras Milo.
1	„	„	Hasskarliana.
1	„	„	Lancifolia.
1	„	„	Mapiri Fijne ( <i>fine</i> ).
1	„	„	Mapirie Fijnste ( <i>finest</i> ).
1	„	„	Micrantha.
1	„	„	of Bolivia.
1	„	„	„ Jamaica.
1	„	„	Officinalis.
1	„	„	Pahudiana.
1	„	„	Pitayensis.
1	„	„	Pubescens.
1	„	„	Succirubra.
1	„	„	Verde.
1	„	„	Zamba Merada.
1	„	C. S. × C. C. L.	Hybrids.

*Exhibit No. XV. (Continued.)*

## DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS, SICKNESS IN THE PLANT, AND OTHER INCIDENTS APPERTAINING TO CINCHONA BARK.

- 1 Phial Djamoer Oepas (poisonous fungus).
- 1 „ Helopeltis (Species of insect).
- 2 Phials Hileud Badory (Species of caterpillar).
- 2 „ Pop van den Hileud Badory (Cocoon of the Hileud Badory).
- 1 Phial Hileud Boebroek (Species of caterpillar).
- 1 „ Pop van den Hileud Boebroek (Cocoon of the Hileud Boebroek).
- 1 „ Eieren van den Hileud Boebroek (Eggs of the Hileud Boebroek).
- 2 Phials Hileud Merang (Species of caterpillar).
- 1 Phial Pop van den Hileud Merang (Cocoon of the Hileud Merang).
- 3 Phials Eitjes „ „ „ (Eggs „ „ „ ).
- 1 Phial Hileud Orok (kind of caterpillar ).
- 1 „ „ Sitataroe ( „ ).
- 1 „ „ Tinanangkeup ( „ ).
- 2 Phials Koeoek ( „ ).
- 1 Phial Larf van den Koeoek (Larva of the Koeoek).
- 1 „ Sasapian (Species of insect).
- 1 „ Oeter-Oeter (Species of insect).
- 1 „ Sarepan manoek met Larf (Species of insect with larva).
- 1 „ Sirem Kadoet en ontsteking (Species of insect and inflammation).
- 1 „ Anten-anten-eieren (Eggs of Anten-anten).
- 1 „ Eieren van de Spin (Eggs of the Spider).
- 2 Phials Blad met eieren (Leaves covered with insect eggs).
- 1 Phial Kinabast met eitjes (Cinchona bark covered with insect eggs).
- 1 „ Lembing met eieren (Lembing with eggs).
- 1 „ Takluis (Branch parasite).
- 1 „ Blad met luis (Leaves covered with parasites).
- 1 „ Takkanker (Branch cancer).
- 1 „ Roest (Corrode).
- 1 „ Speenplantjes (Seedlings).
- 1 „ Ontkiemde Zaadjes (Budded seeds).
  
- 1 Landscape drawing, representing a group of 36-year old trees of Cinchona Calisaya Ledgeriana, on the Tjijiroewan Estate.
- 1 Album with photographic reproductions of the Government Estates and Establishments for Cinchona Bark.
- 1 Drying Apparatus for Cinchona Bark, in Miniature.

*Exhibit No. XV. (Continued).*

Gouvernements Kina-Ondernemingen : Etablissement  
 "Rioeng Goenoeng."

(*Government's Cinchona Estates : Establishment "Rioeng Goendeng."*)

**Articles :****CINCHONA BARK, ETC.**

1	Box Pijpen (Branches) of 100 Centimeter.	} Cinchona Succirubra.
1	"      "      "      75      "	
1	"      "      "      50      "	
1	"      "      "      25      "	
1	"      "      "      12½      "	
1	Gebroken Pijpen (Broken Branches).	
1	Wortelbast (Root Bark).	
1	Snitsels (Cuttings).	
1	Sambas Stukjes ("Sambas" Pieces).	
6 Walking Sticks made of Cinchona Wood.		

**EXHIBITOR :**

Bandongsche Kinine Fabriek, Bandong, Preanger  
 Regentschappen, Java.

(*Quinine Manufactory at Bandong, Preanger Regencies, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XVI.***Article :****QUININE.****Remarks.**

Not for sale.

4	Small Bottles Sulphate of Quinine, each ½ ounce.	
6	Packages " " " " ¼ "	
6	" " " " ½ "	
6	" " " " 1 "	
4	Jars Chininum Sulphuricum.	
4	" " Muriaticum.	
1	Tin-box containing 1 kilo Chininum Hydrochloricum,	
	<i>Pharmacopœa Neerlandica, Editio III.</i>	
1	" " 3 kilos Chininum Sulphuricum, ditto.	

**EXHIBITOR :**

Het Proefstation voor Cacao te Salatiga, Java.

( *Cocoa Experiment Station at Salatiga, Java.* )

**EXHIBIT No. XVII.****Articles :****COCOA.****Remarks.**

Not for sale.

**DIVERSE MONSTERS.****SUNDRY SAMPLES.**

*A.—I. Een takje van een cacao boom met bloemen en zeer jonge vruchtjes.*

*A.—I. A branch from a Cocoa-tree, bearing flowers and very young fruit.*

*II. Een takje van een cacaoboom met jonge kolven.*

*II. A branch from a Cocoa-tree, bearing young pods.*

*III. Twee geheel rijpe cacao kolven.*

*III. Two fully ripe Cocoa-pods.*

*IV. Een goed rijpe Cacaokolf, van den binnenkant gezien.*

*IV. A fully ripe Cocoa-pod, opened in order to show the seeds.*

*B.—Demonstratie van de Bereidingsmethode van de Cacao, zooals die door de Java Cacaoplanter wordt toegepast.*

*B.—Demonstration of the method of preparing Cocoa, as adopted by the Java Cocoa Planters.*

**1.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—**

Niet gefermenteerd, niet gewaschen noch gesorteerd; eenvoudig gedroogd.

**1.—First Quality picking :—**

Not fermented, unwashed and unassorted—simply dried.

**2.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—**

Wel gefermenteerd, maar niet gewassen noch gesorteerd.

Dit is de bereidingsmethode, die in Zuid - en Centraal-Amerika, en in West - Indie algemeen wordt gevolgd.

**2.—First Quality picking :—**

Fermented, but not washed or assorted.

This is the method of preparing generally adopted by the American Cocoa Growers.

**3.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—**

Gefermenteerd en gewassen, maar niet gesorteerd. Gedroogd in een drooghuis.

Zie de ietwat oneffen, geelachtige kleur der zaadschil.

**3.—First Quality picking :—**

Fermented and washed, but not sorted. Kiln-dried.

The yellowish and somewhat variegated colouration of the seed-skin is characteristic.

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

4.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd en gewasschen, maar niet gesorteerd. In de zon gedroogd.

Zie de meer kaneelbruine kleur van ten minste de goed rijpe boonen.

5.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—

Geheel afgewerkt, in de zon gedroogd, en in 3 Kwaliteiten gesorteerd.

A 1., A 2., A 3.

6.—Tweede Tuinsorteering :—

Niet gefermenteerd, niet gewasschen, noch gesorteerd ; eenvoudig gedroogd.

7.—Tweede Tuinsorteering :—

Wel gefermenteerd, maar niet gewasschen, noch gesorteerd.

Dit is de bereidingsmethode, die in Zuid-en Centraal-Amerika, en in West-Indie algemeen gevolgd wordt.

8.—Tweede Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd en gewasschen, maar niet gesorteerd ; gedroogd in een drooghuis.

Zie de ietwat oneffen, geelachtige kleur der zaadschil.

9.—Tweede Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd en gewasschen, maar niet gesorteerd. In de zon gedroogd.

Zie de meer kaneelbruine kleur, ten minste der goed rijpe boonen.

4.—First Quality picking :—

Fermented and washed, but not sorted. Sun-dried.

The more cinnamonlike and equal colouration of at least the fully ripe beans is characteristic.

5.—First Quality picking :—

Fully prepared, sundried, and sorted into three qualities :—

A 1., A 2., A 3.

6.—Second Quality picking :—

Not fermented, unwashed, and unsorted—simply dried.

7.—Second Quality picking :—

Fermented, but not washed or sorted.

This is the method of preparing generally adopted by the American Cocoa Growers.

8.—Second Quality picking :—

Fermented and washed, but not sorted. Kiln-dried.

The yellowish and somewhat variegated colouration of the seed-skin is characteristic.

9.—Second Quality picking :—

Fermented and washed, but not sorted. Sun-dried.

The more cinnamon-like and equal colouration at least of the fully ripe beans is characteristic.

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

10.—Tweede Tuinsorteering :—

Geheel afgewerkt ; in de zon gedroogd, en in 2 kwaliteiten gesorteerd.

B 1., B 2.

11.—Derde Tuinsorteering :—

Niet gefermenteerd, niet gewasschen, noch gesorteerd ; eenvoudig gedroogd.

12.—Derde Tuinsorteering :—

Wel gefermenteerd, maar niet gewasschen noch gesorteerd.

Dit is de bereidingsmethode, die in Zuid-en Centraal-Amerika en in West-Indie algemeen wordt gevolgd.

13.—Derde Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd en gewasschen, maar niet gesorteerd. Gedroogd in een drooghuis.

14.—Derde Tuinsorteering :—

Geheel afgewerkt en in de zon gedroogd.

Alleen de mooie boonen worden uitgezocht en bij de superieure kwaliteiten gevoegd.

15.—Serie van alle kwaliteiten, waarin de oogst der onderneming, waarvan deze monsters verstrekt zyn, gesorteerd en aan de markt wordt gebracht.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, B 3.

*C.—Monsters, toonende den invloed van het wasschen op de kleur van Cacao.*

16.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd, maar niet gewasschen, daarna in de zon gedroogd.

10.—Second Quality picking :—

Fully prepared ; sun-dried, and sorted in 2 qualities :—

B 1., B 2.

11.—Third Quality picking :—

Not fermented, unwashed and unsorted—simply dried.

12.—Third Quality picking :—

Fermented but not washed or sorted.

This is the method of preparing generally adopted by the American Cocoa Growers.

13.—Third Quality picking :—

Fermented and washed, but not sorted—kiln-dried.

14.—Third Quality picking :—

Fully prepared and sun-dried.

The fine beans only are sorted and added to the superior qualities.

15.—Series of all the qualities into which the prepared Cocoa is sorted and brought to the market on the estate, from which these samples were obtained.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, B 3.

*C.—Samples showing the effect of washing on the colour of the Cacao.*

16.—First Quality picking :—

Fermented, but not washed ; afterwards sun-dried.



*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

## 17.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—

Niet gefermenteerd, maar wel gewasschen, daarna in de zon gedroogd.

## 18.—Eerste Tuinsorteering :—

Gefermenteerd en gewasschen, daarna in de zon gedroogd. Niet gesorteerd.

*D.*—19.—Cacao van eene onderneming met jongen aanplant, waar de kolven nog niet door insecten of schimmelziekten worden aangetast. Er wordt dan ook alleen eerste kwaliteit cacao gemaakt. De kleur der zaadschil kon zuiverder en mooier kaneelbruin zijn.

*E.—Monsterserien van verscheidene Cacao-Ondernemingen.*

20.—Monsterserie van eene onderneming, waar insectenplagen en ziekten eerst beginnen op te treden. Bijna de geheele pluk is eerste tuinsorteering, die na de bereiding in 3 kwaliteiten A 1, A 2 en A 3 gesplitst wordt. De kwaliteit B is afkomstig van zieke kolven

A 1, A 2, A 3, B.

21.—Monsterserie van eene Onderneming, waar de voornaamste insectenplaag, namelijk de "Mottenplaag," met succes bestreden is.

Ongeveer 90 % van den pluk van 1902 was eerste tuinsorteering, en die werd in 3 kwaliteiten :—A 1, A 2 en A 3 gesorteerd.

De kwaliteit B is afkomstig van zieke kolven.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B.

## 17.—First Quality picking :—

Not fermented, but washed ; afterwards sun-dried.

## 18.—First Quality picking :—

Fermented and washed ; afterwards sun-dried ; not sorted.

*D.*—19.—Cocoa from a young estate where the pods are still free from insect pests and fungoid diseases. Only first quality is made. The colour of the seed-skin might be much more cinnamon-like and cleaner.

*E.—Series of Cocoa Samples from different estates.*

20.—Cocoa samples from a young estate where the insect pests and diseases are but beginning to show themselves. Nearly the whole crop is first quality picking, which, after preparation, is sorted into three qualities :—A 1., A 2. and A 3. Quality B is the produce of diseased pods.

A 1., A 2., A 3., B.

21.—Cocoa samples from an estate where the principal insect pest, the "Moth plague," is fought successfully.

About 90 per cent. of the crop of 1902 was first quality picking, which, after preparation, was sorted into three qualities, viz : A 1, A 2 and A 3.

Quality B is the produce of diseased pods.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B.

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

22.—Monsterserie van eene Onderneming, waar de voornaamste insectenplaag, namelijk de "Mottenplaag," met een bemoedigend succes werd bestreden. Er worden 3 tuin-sorteringen gemaakt, waarvan de eerste in de 3 kwaliteiten A 1, A 2 en A 3, de tweede in B 1 en B 2 wordt gesplitst. De derde tuinsortering (C) wordt niet gesorteerd.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, C.

23.—Op deze onderneming wordt de pluk in drieën gesplitst. De eerste tuinsortering levert na de bereiding de kwaliteiten A 1 en A 2, de tweede de kwaliteiten B 1 en B 2. De derde tuinsortering (C) wordt niet gesorteerd, en is afkomstig van hevig aangetaste kolven.

X bestaat uit gruis en naakte boonen.

A 1, A 2,  
B 1, B 2,  
C, X.

24.—De pluk wordt op deze onderneming in twee tuinsorteringen gesplitst, waarvan ieder na de bereiding in 3 kwaliteiten gesorteerd wordt, namelijk:—A 1, A 2, A 3, en B 1, B 2, B 3.

Gruis en naakte boonen worden extra uitgezocht en naar de kleur in 2 soorten X 1 en X 2 gescheiden.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

22.—Cocoa samples from an estate where the principal insect pest, the "Moth plague," is fought fairly successfully. Three qualities of picking are made, from which the first is sorted into three grades:—A 1, A 2 and A 3; the second into two grades, B 1 and B 2. The third quality picking (C) is not sorted.

A 1, A 2, A 3, B 1, B 2, C.

23.—Three qualities of picking are made on this estate. The first quality is sorted into two grades:—A 1 and A 2, the second into the grades B 1 and B 2. The third quality (C) is not sorted. It is produced by badly diseased pods.

X consists of broken and skinned beans.

A 1, A 2,  
B 1, B 2,  
C, X.

24.—On this estate the picking is divided into two qualities, each of which is sorted into three grades, viz:—A 1, A 2, A 3, and B 1, B 2 and B 3.

Broken and skinned beans are removed from all the other qualities, and sorted into the grades X 1 and X 2, according to colour.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

25.—Monsterserie van eene onderneming, waar de pluk in 2 tuinsorteringen wordt gescheiden. Iedere tuinsortering wordt in 3 kwaliteiten gesplitst, namelijk A 1, A 2, A 3, en B 1, B 2, B 3. Gruis en naakte boonen worden extra uitgezocht, en naar de kleur in 2 kwaliteiten:—X 1 en X 2, gesorteerd.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

26.—Serie van eene Cacao-onderneming, waar 3 tuin-sorteringen gemaakt worden. De eerste en tweede tuinsortering worden ieder in 3 kwaliteiten gesorteerd, namelijk; A 1, A 2, A 3, en B 1, B 2, B 3. De derde tuinsortering (C) wordt niet verder gesorteerd. X bestaat uit gruis en naakte boonen, die extra worden uitgezocht.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
C, X.

27.—Op deze onderneming worden 3 tuinsorteringen gemaakt, waarvan ieder in 2 kwaliteiten gesplitst wordt, namelijk: A 1 en A 2, B 1 en B 2, C 1 en C 2. Het gruis en de naakte boonen worden extra uitgezocht, en naar de kleur, in de kwaliteiten X 1 en X 2 gesorteerd.

A 1, A 2,  
B 1, B 2,  
C 1, C 2,  
X 1, X 2.

*F.—Prima Java Cacao.*

28.—Prima Java Criollo.

Ietwat klein van boonen donker en dof van kleur.

25.—The picking is divided into two qualities on this estate. After preparation each quality is sorted into three grades, viz: A 1, A 2, A 3, and B 1, B 2, B 3. Broken and skinned beans are removed from all the other qualities, and sorted into two grades:—X 1 and X 2, according to colour.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

26.—Samples from an estate where the picking is divided into three qualities. The first and the second quality pickings are sorted into three grades each, viz: A 1, A 2, A 3, and B 1, B 2, B 3. The third quality picking (C) is not sorted. X consists of broken and skinned beans, which are removed from all the other qualities.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
C, X.

27.—Three qualities of picking are made on this estate, each of which is sorted into two grades, viz: A 1 and A 2, B 1 and B 2, C 1 and C 2. Broken and skinned beans are removed from all the other qualities, and sorted into two grades X 1 and X 2, according to colour.

A 1, A 2,  
B 1, B 2,  
C 1, C 2,  
X 1, X 2.

*F.—Prime Java Cacao.*

28.—Prime Java Criollo.

Rather small beans of a dark dull colour

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).*

- 29.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Vrij groot van boon, en bont van kleur.
- 30.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Vrij klein van boon, maar mooi van kleur, met een geelachtige tint.
- 31.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Groot van boon, donkerrood.
- 32.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Ietwat onregelmatig van boon, donker, zeer dof, en ietwat bont van kleur.
- 33.—Prima Java Hybride.  
Boonen groot, onregelmatig, dikwijls plat. Kleur donker en dof.
- 34.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Vrij klein van boon. Kleur mooi, met eene geelachtige tint.
- 35.—Prima Java Criollo.  
Vrij groote, ronde boonen. Kleur mooi rood.
- 36.—Prima Java Hybride.  
Boonen vrij groot, onregelmatig, dikwijls plat. Kleur mooi, rood, iets bont.

*G.—Aparte Monsters van Prima Java Cacao.*

19	Prima Java Criollo	...	...
28	" "	"	...
29	" "	"	...
30	" "	"	...
31	" "	"	...
32	" "	"	...
33	" "	Hybride	...
34	" "	Criollo	...
35	" "	"	...
36	" "	Hybride	...

- 29.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Beans rather large; colour variegated.
- 30.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Rather small beans. Colour fine cinnamon, with a slight yellowish tint.
- 31.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Rather large beans, colour, dark cinnamon.
- 32.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Beans variable in shape and size. Colour darkish, very dull, somewhat variegated.
- 33.—Prime Java Hybrid.  
Beans rather large, but uneven in shape and size; often flattened. Colour dark, very dull.
- 34.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Rather small beans. Colour cinnamon-like, with a slight yellowish tint.
- 35.—Prime Java Criollo.  
Rather large, round beans. Colour, bright cinnamon.
- 36.—Prime Java Hybrid.  
Beans rather large, very uneven in shape and size, very often flattened. Colour bright cinnamon, somewhat variegated.

*G.—Separate Samples of Prime Java Cocoa.*

19	Prime Java Criollo	...	...
28	" "	"	...
29	" "	"	...
30	" "	"	...
31	" "	"	...
32	" "	"	...
33	" "	Hybrid	...
34	" "	Criollo	...
35	" "	"	...
36	" "	Hybrid	...

*Exhibit No. XVII (Continued).**H.—Demonstratie van het effect der Mottenbestrijding in 1901-02.*

- 37.—Onderneming B. Cacao-Oogst 1901, dat is: *voor* de Mottenbestrijding.

De grootte der vakjes van de monsterdoos geeft de verhouding aan van het gewicht der bereide Cacao, dat van iedere kwaliteit is afgeleverd. De roode streep vormt de grens tusschen de superieure en de inferieure kwaliteiten. De eerste maakten 35 %, de laatste 65 % van den geheelen oogst uit.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

- 38.—Onderneming B. Cacao-Oogst 1902, dat is: *na* de Mottenbestrijding.

De grootte der vakjes van de monsterdoos geeft de verhouding aan van het gewicht der bereide Cacao, dat van iedere kwaliteit is afgeleverd. De roode streep vormt de grens tusschen de superieure en de inferieure kwaliteiten. De eerste maakten 75 % de laatste 25 % van den geheelen oogst uit.

Buitendien is de kleur der inferieure kwaliteiten lichter dan in 1901.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

*H.—Demonstration of the results obtained by the combating of the Mothplague in 1901-02.*

- 37.—B. estate Cocoa crop 1901, *i.e.*—  
*before* combating the Mothplague.

The size of the compartments of the sample-box is in proportion to the quantity of each quality of Cocoa. The red line indicates the limit between the superior and inferior qualities. Of the former was obtained 35 per cent., and of the latter, 65 per cent. of the whole crop.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

- 38.—B. estate Cocoa crop 1902, *i.e.*—  
*after* combating the Mothplague.

The size of the compartments of the sample-box is in proportion to the quantity of each quality of Cocoa. The red line indicates the limit between the superior and inferior qualities. Of the former was obtained 75 per cent. and of the latter 25 per cent. of the whole crop.

Moreover, the colour of the inferior qualities was much better than in 1901.

A 1, A 2, A 3,  
B 1, B 2, B 3,  
X 1, X 2.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Algemeen Syndicaat van Koffieplanters, Malang,  
Pasoeroean, Java.

(General Coffee-Planters' Syndicate at Malang, Pasoeroean, Java).

EXHIBIT No. XVIII.

**Remarks.**

Not for sale

**ARTICLES :****COFFEE.**—*W.I.B. Koffie in Hoornschil.*

(West Indian Preparation Coffee in Parchment).

1902 crop of the Estates :

1	Jar Sample of Kali Glidik.	... ..	} Malang, Pasoeroean, Java.
1	„ „ Loengoer Dowo	... ..	
1	„ „ Molio Ardjo.	... ..	
1	„ „ Wonokoio	... ..	

*W.I.B. Koffie Gepeld.*

(West Indian Preparation Coffee Peeled).

1902 crop of the Estates :

1	Jar Sample of Kali Glidik, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	} Malang, Pasoeroean, Java.
1	„ „ Extra Large Size (G.G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium Size (M.)	... ..	
1	Lebak Redjo, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium Size (M.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Small Size (K.)	... ..	
1	Loengoer Dowoh, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium and Small Size (M. & K.)	... ..	
1	Molio Ardjo, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium Size (M.)	... ..	
1	Soember Aroem, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium Size (M.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Small Size (K.)	... ..	
1	Soember Telogo, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Extra Large Size (G.G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Medium Size (M.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Small Size (K.)	... ..	
1	Soepit Oerang, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Extra Large Size (G.G.)	... ..	
1	„ „ Large Size (G.)	... ..	

*Exhibit No. XVIII (Continued.)*

1	Jar Sample of Soepit Oerang, Medium Size (M.)	...	...	
1	" Tanah Wangi, Caracooli or Pearl Bean (O.)	...	...	
1	" " Large Size (G.)	...	...	
1	" " Medium Size (M.)	...	...	
1	Wonokoio, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	...	...	Malang,
1	" " Large Size (G.)	...	...	Pasoeroean,
1	" " Medium Size (M.)	...	...	Java.
1	" " Average of the 1902 crop (Mid-	...	...	
	deloogst 1902	...	...	
<i>Liberia Koffie.</i> —(Liberian Coffee.)				
1902 crop of the Estates :				
1	Jar Sample of Brangguh, Caracoli or Pearl Bean (O.)	...	...	
1	" " Large Size (G.)	...	...	
1	" " Medium Size (M.)	...	...	
1	" " Small Size (K.)	...	...	
1	" " Unassorted (ongesorteerd)	...	...	Wlingi,
1	Lebak Redjo	...	...	Kedirie, Java.
1	Soember Aroem, Yellow Large Size (G.)	...	...	
1	Tanah Wangi	...	...	Malang,
				Pasoeroean,
				Java.
<i>Mokka Koffie.</i> —(Mocca Coffee.)				
1902 crop of the Estate.				
1	Jar Sample Molio Ardjo.	...	...	
<b>BLACK PEPPER.</b>				
1	Jar Sample of Black Pepper (Zwarte Peper) 1902 crop of	...	...	Malang,
	the Estate :	...	...	Pasoeroean,
	Tanah Wangi.	...	...	Java.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Hoofdagentschap der Crediet en Handelsvereniging Banda,  
Banda-Neira.

(Chief Agency of the Credit and Commercial Society, Banda,  
Banda-Neira, Moluccos.)

**EXHIBIT No. XIX.****Articles :****NUTMEGS****Remarks.**

For sale.

3 Jars Nutmegs—Fruits (in alcohol).

1 " " Lined No. 1.

80 to 100 pieces per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo ...£0. 1s. 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo c.i.f.

1 " Nutmegs Lined No. 2. Yokohama.

101 to 110 pieces per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo...£0. 1s. 4d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

1 " Nutmegs Lined No. 3.

111 to 120 pieces per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo...£0. 1s. 2d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

1 " Nutmegs Lined No. 4.

121 to 200 pieces per  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo...£0. 0s. 10d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "1 " Nutmegs in Shell ... ..£4.13s. 0d. " picul of 16.76 } ¥40.-  
kilos c.i.f. Yokohama.**MACE**1 Jar Mace No. 1. prime quality ...£0. 2s. 0d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilo c.i.f.  
Yokohama.1 " " " 2. second quality ...£0. 1s. 9d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "1 " " " 3. broken ... ..£0. 0s. 11d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "**NUTMEG-BUTTER**1 Jar Nutmeg-Butter ... ..£0. 2s. 6d. "  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "**EXHIBITOR :**

Onderneming (*Estate*) Jasinga, Buitenzorg, Java.

**EXHIBIT No. XX.****Article :****COFFEE.****Remarks.**

Not for sale.

1 Jar Java Koffie Belegen 1 jaar (Java Coffee stored for 1 year).

1 " Liberia " Grootboon A versch (Liberian Coffee large size, A fresh).

1 " " " — " B " ( " " — " B " ).

1 " " " — " C " ( " " — " C " ).

1 " " " Rond " D " ( " " — " D " )

Caracoli or Pearl bean.)

1 Jar Liberia Koffie A Belegen 1 Jaar (Liberian Coffee large size,

A stored 1 year.)

1 " " " B " 1 " ( " " size B " )

1 " " " C " 1 " ( " " " C " )

1 " " " Rondboon D " 1 " ( " " " D " )

Caracoli or Pearl bean.



**EXHIBITOR :**

Het Hoofdagentschap der Koloniale Bank, Soerabaya, Java.

*(The Head Agency of the Colonial Bank, Sourabaya, Java).*

*EXHIBIT No. XXI.*

**Articles :**

**COFFEE, COCOA AND COLA.**

**Remarks.**

Not for sale.

- 4 Jars Coffea Liberica (grown in Java).
  - 2 „ Theobroma Cacao ( „ „ ).
  - 2 „ Cola Acuminata ( „ „ ).
- 

**EXHIBITOR :**

Cultuur Maatschappij Maleber, Preanger Regentschappen, Java.

*(Agricultural Company Maleber, Preanger Regencies, Java.)*

*EXHIBIT No. XXII.*

**Article:**

**TEA.**

**Remarks.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Broken Orange Pekoe (Assam).
  - 1 „ Pekoe (Assam).
  - 1 „ „ Souchong (Assam).
  - 1 „ Orange Pekoe „
- 

**EXHIBITOR :**

Cultuur Maatschappij Pondok Gedeh, Buitenzorg, Java.

*(Agricultural Company Pondok Gedeh, Buitenzorg, Java.)*

*EXHIBIT No. XXIII.*

**Articles :**

**KAPOK.**

**Remarks.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Kapok.

**CLOVES.**

- 1 Jar Cloves (Kruidnagelen).

*Exhibit No. XXIII. (Continued).***COFFEE.**

- 1 Jar Coffee, Java No. 1, Caracoli or Pearl-bean (Rondboon).
- 1 " " "
- 1 " " Liberia No. 1, large size (Grootboon).
- 1 " " "

**FICUS ELASTICA.**

- 1 Jar Ficus Elastica.

**GUM DAMAR.**

- 1 Jar Gum Damar.

**PEPPER.**

- 1 Jar White Pepper.

**TEA.**

- 1 Jar Broken Tea.
- 1 " Orange Pekoe.
- 1 " Orange Pekoe.
- 1 " Flowery Pekoe.
- 1 " Pekoe Goldstip.
- 1 " Souchong.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Onderneming (*Estate*) Swaroe Boeloerotto, Blitar, Kediri, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XXIV.*

Articles :	Remarks. For Sale.	
CHILLIES.	Prices in Java.	
1 Jar Chillies ... ..	£5.0.0 per Picul of 61.76 kilos.	
CINNAMON.		
1 Jar Cinnamon ( <i>Kaneel</i> ) ... ..	0.1.0 „ 150 Grammes.	
10 Tins „ „ each 150 Grammes	0.1.2 „ tin.	
CLOVES.		
1 Jar Cloves ( <i>Kruidnagelen</i> ) ... ..	0.1.2 „ lb.	
10 Tins „ „ each 1 lb ... ..	0.1.3 „ tin.	

*Exhibit No. XXIV. (Continued).***COCA.**

1 Jar Coca	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1.0 per lb.
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**COCOA.**

1 Jar Cocoa Beans	...	...	...	...	...	0.0.8	„	„
2 Jars Pure Soluble Cocoa-Powder ( <i>Zuivere</i> <i>Oplosbare Cacao</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	0.2.6	„	„
10 Tins „	„	„	„	each 1 lb.	...	0.2.6	„	tin.
10 „	„	„	„	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	0.1.3	„	„

**COCOA BUTTER.**

1 Jar Cocoa Butter ( <i>Cacao Boter</i> )	...	...	0.2.0	„	lb.
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**COFFEE.**

2 Jars Java Coffee ( <i>Koffie</i> ) West Indian Pre- paration, Caracoli or Pearl bean	...	0.0.10	„	„
2 „ „ „ „ large size	...	0.0.9	„	„
1 „ „ „ „ small „	...	0.0.8	„	„
1 „ „ „ „ Liberian, Caracoli or Pearl bean...	...	0.0.7	„	„
1 „ „ „ „ Flat „	...	0.0.6	„	„
21 Tins „ „ „ W. I. P., Caracoli or Pearl bean, each 1 lb.	...	0.1.0	„	tin.
19 „ „ „ „ W. I. P., large size.	...	0.0.11	„	„
20 „ „ „ „ „ small „	...	0.0.9	„	„

**KOLA.**

1 Jar Kola	...	...	...	...	...	0.1.0	„	lb.
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**MACE.**

1 Jar Mace ( <i>Foelie</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	0.2.0	„	„
9 Tins „ „	each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	...	...	...	...	0.1.3	„	tin.

**NUTMEG.**

1 Jar Nutmeg ( <i>Notenmuskaat</i> )	...	...	...	0.1.6	„	lb.	
10 Tins „	„	„	each 1 lb.	...	0.1.8	„	tin.

**BLACK PEPPER.**

1 Jar Black Pepper ( <i>Zwarte Peper</i> )	...	...	0.0.7	„	lb.		
10 Tins „	„	„	„	each 1 lb.	0.0.10	„	tin.

**WHITE PEPPER.**

1 Jar White Pepper ( <i>Witte Peper</i> )	...	...	0.0.9	„	lb.		
9 Tins „	„	„	„	each 1 lb.	0.1.0	„	tin.

## Exhibit No. XXIV. (Continued).

## TEA.

2	Jars	Orange Pekoe	...	...	...	0.2.0	per lb.
1	"	Broken Orange Pekoe	...	...	...	0.1.6	" "
1	"	Pekoe	...	...	...	0.1.0	" "
1	"	Souchong	...	...	...	0.0.8	" "
1	"	Broken Tea	...	...	...	0.0.6	" "
1	"	Pressed " ( <i>Geperste Thee</i> )	...	...	...	0.0.1	" 7 pieces.
10	Packages	Tea Choicest blend ( <i>Thee</i> )	ea.	1lb.		0.1.2	" package.
10	"	Choice Congou Tea	"	"	1	0.1.0	" "
10	"	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0.7	" "
5	"	Java Assam	"	"	2	0.2.0	" "
20	"	"	"	"	1	0.1.0	" "
30	"	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0.7	" "
20	"	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.0.4	" "
195	Small Packages	Pressed Tea ( <i>Geperste Thee-pastilles</i> )	(28	grammes)	..	0.0.2	" "
147	"	"	(14	"	)..	0.0.1	" "

## VANILLA.

1	Jar	Vanilla ( <i>Vanille</i> )	...	...	...	0.2.6	" dozen.
10	Tins	"	each	1	dozen sticks	0.2.0	" tin.

## WIDOERIE.

1	Jar	Widoerie (a silky cotton-like stuff)	...	0.1.0	" lb.
---	-----	--------------------------------------	-----	-------	-------

## SUNDRY PRODUCTS.

## 1 Assorted Box, containing:

1	Tin,	1 lb. nett:	Pure Soluble Cocoa ( <i>Zuivere Oplosbare Cacao</i> )	...	...
6	Tins	each 1 lb. nett	Java Coffee, first quality ( <i>Java Koffie, eerste kwaliteit</i> )	...	...
2	"	1 "	" Cloves ( <i>Kruidnagelen</i> )	...	...
2	"	1 "	" Mace ( <i>Foelie</i> )	...	...
2	"	1 "	" Nutmegs ( <i>Notenmuskaat</i> )	...	...
2	"	1 "	" Black Pepper ( <i>Zwarte Peper</i> )	...	...
2	"	1 "	" White " ( <i>Witte</i> " )	...	...
2	"	150 grammes nett:	Cinnamon ( <i>Kaneel</i> )	...	...
3	"	12 sticks	Vanilla ( <i>Vanille</i> )	...	...
1	Package,	2 lbs. nett:	Java Assam Tea ( <i>Java Assam Thee</i> )	...	...
1	"	1 "	" " " " " "	...	...
3	"	each $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " " "	...	...
4	"	" $\frac{1}{4}$	" " " " " "	...	...
1	"	1 "	" " " " " "	...	...
			Orange Pekoe Tea	...	...

Price in Japan :

Yen 26.—

**EXHIBITOR :**

Cultuur Maatschappij Tjempaka, Java.

(*Agricultural Company Tjempaka, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XXV.*

**Article :**

**Remarks.**

**TEA.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Pekoe Assam.
  - 1 " " " Extra Fine.
  - 1 " " Souchong Assam.
  - 1 " Orange Pekoe Assam.
  - 1 " " " " Extra Fine.
  - 1 " Broken Orange Pekoe Assam.
  - 1 " " " " " Extra Fine.
- 

**EXHIBITOR :**

Thee-Onderneming Tjikadjang Garoet, Java.

(*Tea Estate, Tjikadjang Garoet, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XXVI.*

**Article :**

**Remarks.**

**TEA.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Pekoe.
  - 1 " " Souchong.
  - 1 " " Assam.
  - 1 " " Souchong Assam.
  - 1 " Orange Pekoe.
  - 1 " " " Assam.
  - 1 " Broken " "
  - 1 " " " Assam.
- 

**EXHIBITOR :**

Onderneming (*Estate*) Tjikembang, Tjibadak, Preanger-  
Regentschappen, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XXVII.*

**Article :**

**Remarks.**

**TEA.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Pekoe.
- 1 " Broken Pekoe.
- 1 " Orange "

**EXHIBITOR :**

Cultuur Maatschappij Tjiomas, Buitenzorg, Java.

*Agricultural Company Tjiomas, Buitenzorg, Java.*

**EXHIBIT No. XXVIII.****Articles :****Remarks.****COFFEE.**

Not for sale.

- |                         |                             |                            |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Jar Java Koffie No. 1 | Platboon (Java Coffee No. 1 | Flat bean).                |
| 1 " " " " 1 Rond        | " ( " " " "                 | 1 Caracoli or pearl bean). |
| 1 " Liberia " " 1 Plat  | " (Liberian " " "           | 1 Flat bean).              |
| 1 " " " " 1 Rond        | " ( " " " "                 | 1 Caracoli or pearl bean). |

**MACE.**

- 1 Jar Kruidnagelen No. 1 (1 Jar Mace No. 1).

**NUTMEGS.**

- 1 Jar Notenmuskaat (Nutmegs).

**PEPPER.**

- 1 Jar Witte Peper (White Pepper).

**TEA.**

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1 Jar Pekoe I.    | (Assam). |
| 1 " " II.         | " "      |
| 1 " " Souchong    | (Assam). |
| 1 " Broken Pekoe  | " "      |
| 1 " " Tea         | " "      |
| 1 " Flowery Pekoe | (Assam). |

**EXHIBITOR :**

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Amsterdam.

*(Netherlanas Trading Society, Amsterdam).*

**EXHIBIT No. XXIX.****Article :****Remarks.****SUGAR**

Not for sale.

- 1 Set of Official Type Samples showing Dutch Standards for Sugar, 1902 Crop, No. 8 up to No. 20.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Suikerfabriek Djattiewangie, Cheribon, Java.

(*Sugar Mill Djattiewangie, Cheribon, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XXX.*

**Article :****Remarks.****REFINED JAVA SUGAR.**

For sale at Yen 222.— the lot.

6 Baskets each circa 3 piculs Refined Java Sugar (Raffinade Suiker).

Value of each basket 30 guilders = Yen 24.—.

3 Bags each 1½ piculs ditto per picul 10 guilders = Yen 8.—.

14 Jars ditto

13 „ Refined Java Sugar, Seconds (Secunda Raffinade Suiker).

**EXHIBITOR :**

Suikerfabriek Tjomal, Pekalongan, Java.

(*Sugar Mill Tjomal, Pekalongan, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XXXI.*

**Articles :****Remarks.****ALCOHOL & ARAK.**

Not for sale.

1 Cask Alcohol 100 Litres 94 per cent.

1 „ Arak 100 Litres 70 per cent.

1 „ „ 100 „ 50 „

1 Small Show-case containing:—

1 Bottle Pure Alcohol (Zuivere Alcohol) 94 per cent.

1 „ Batavia Arak 70 per cent.

1 „ „ „ 50 „

**SUGAR**

1 Small Show-case containing:—

1 Pottle Sugar of Finer Grade (Consumptie Suiker).

1 „ „ Muscovado (Muscovado Suiker).

1 „ Bag Sugar (Zak Suiker).

**EXHIBITOR :**

Messrs. Wellenstein, Krause & Co., Batavia and Sourabaya, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XXXII.*

**Article :****Remarks.****SUGAR.**

Not for sale.

1 Jar	Java Sugar, No. 11, Dutch Standard			
1 "	"	"	12	"
1 "	"	"	13	"
1 "	"	"	14	"
1 "	"	"	15	"
1 "	"	"	16	"
1 "	"	"	17	"
1 "	"	"	18	"
1 "	"	"	19	"
1 "	Superior Java Sugar			

**EXHIBITOR :**

Javasche Bosch Exploitatie Maatschappij, voorheen P. Buwalda  
& Co., Samarang, Java.

*(Java Forestry Exploitation Company Limited—late P. Buwalda & Co.,  
Samarang, Java.)*

*EXHIBIT No. XXXIII.*

**Article :****Remarks.****TEAK-WOOD.**

Not for sale.

1	Joist of Java Djatee (Teak) taken out of the old Town-hall at Batavia, which building was erected in 1707, and repaired in 1898.						
1	„ of Djatee (Teak) Lumber 3.18 by —.40 by 0.025 Metres.						
1	"	"	"	2.03	"	— .09	" 0.09 "
1	"	"	"	2.17	"	— .26	" 0.13 "
1	"	"	"	2.17	"	— .26	" 0.13 "
1	"	"	"	4.88	"	— .30	" 0.04 "

Sundry Small Pieces of Djatee (Teak).



**EXHIBITOR :**

Nederlandsch-Indische Houtaankap Maatschappij, Samarang,  
Java.

(*Netherlands-Indian Timber Company, Limited, Samarang, Java.*).

*EXHIBIT No. XXXIV.*

**Article :****DJATEEWOOD.**

	<b>For Sale.</b>	<b>Guilders.</b>	<b>Yen.</b>
1 Wardrobe made of Java Teak (Djatee Wood) ... ..		125.00	100.00
Sundry Pieces of Java Teak (Djatee Wood) in Logs up to 45 feet in length ... ..		12.50	10.00
1 Mirror with Stand (Djatee Wood) ... ..		125.00	100.00
2 Covered Chairs .. ..		62.50	50.00
2 Railway Sleepers (Dwarsleggers) .. ..			
2 Bridging Joists (Brug .. ..)			
2 Knees for Lighters (Kromhouten) .. ..			
1 Round Timber (Rondhout) .. ..			

**Not for sale.**

1 Javanese Lighter "Sampan" in Miniature, made of  
Java Teak (Djatee Wood) ... ..

**EXHIBITOR :**

Messrs. Gijselman & Steup, Batavia, Java.

*Samples of Java Rice, 1902 Crop.*

*EXHIBIT No. XXXV.*

**Article :****RICE.**

1 Jar Indramayoe West	Indramayoe.
1 " Kandanghauer	"
1 " Losarang G. I.	"
1 " L. S. H.	"
1 " L. S. S.	"
1 " N. T. T.	"
1 " T. K. L.	"
1 " T. L.	"

**Remarks.**

Not for sale.

*Exhibit No. XXXV. (Continued.)*

1 Jar	Pamanoekan No. 1	Pamanoekan.
1 „	H. G.	Batavia.
1 „	K. G.	„
1 „	K. G./T.	„
1 „	K. I.	„
1 „	K. S.	„
1 „	Semplak	„
1 „	S. S.	„
1 „	Telok Poetjong	„
1 „	Tjampea	„
1 „	Tjiomas	„
1 „	T. T. C.	„

**EXHIBITOR :**

Internationale Crediet en Handelsvereniging Rotterdam, te  
Rotterdam, Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaja.

*(Rotterdam International Society for Credit and Commerce, Rotterdam,  
Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.)*

*EXHIBIT No. XXXVI.***Articles :****Remarks.****COTTON, ETC.**

Not for sale.

- 1 Jar Fruit of Kapok of the Island of Madura, Crop 1902.
- 1 „ Cleaned Kapok from East Java, Crop 1902.
- 1 „ Prime Cleaned Kapok from Japara Java.
- 1 „ Prime Cotton, Cleaned (Kapas), from Java.

**DRY JAVA INDIGO.**

- 1 Jar Indigo Basongan 1902 Crop.
- 1 „ „ Cawok „
- 1 „ „ K. R. „
- 1 „ „ Paniron „
- 1 „ „ Wonotjatoor „
- 1 „ „ D. D. 1903 Crop.
- 1 „ „ D. P. „
- 1 „ „ J. G. W. „
- 1 „ „ Klellen „
- 1 „ „ M. T. T. „
- 1 „ „ P. D. S. R. „
- 1 „ „ P. K. W. „
- 1 „ „ Wioro „
- 1 „ Dry Indigo.

*Exhibit No. XXXVI. (Continued).*

**ALOE-HEMP.**

1 Jar Java Aloe-Hemp (Aloe-Vezel), 1902 Crop.

**TAPIOCA FLOUR.**

1 Jar Tapioca Flour A. A. (1st quality), 1902 Crop.

1 „ „ „ A. (2nd „ ) „

**COPRA.**

1 Jar Java Copra (Dried Cocoanuts), 1902 Crop.

**BLACK PEPPER.**

1 Jar Black Pepper of the Limburg Estate Java, 1902 Crop.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Messrs. Maintz & Co., Paris, Amsterdam, Batavia, and Sourabaya.

*EXHIBIT No. XXXVII.*

**Articles :**

**Remarks.**

**GUM DAMAR.**

For sale.

1 Jar Batavia Gum Damar, Prime quality Assortment No. 1.

1 „ „ „ „ „ „ 2.

1 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3.

1 „ „ „ „ „ „ 4.

1 „ „ „ „ „ „ 5.

1 „ „ „ „ Nos. 1 to 5 Mixed.

Guilders 175.-  
Yen 140.-

**KANANGA OIL.**

12 Jars Pure Kananga Oil of Java.

**LIZARD SKINS.**

14 Lizard Skins (Leguanenvellen) of Java.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Messrs. Thijssen & Co., Batavia, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XXXVIII.*

**Article :**

**Remarks.**

**GUM DAMAR**

Not for sale.

1	Jar	Gum Damar	Sumatra,	No. 1.
1	"	"	"	" 2.
1	"	"	"	" 3.
1	"	"	"	" 4.
1	"	"	"	" 5.
1	"	"	White Pontianac,	No. 1.
1	"	"	"	" 2.
1	"	"	"	" 3.
1	"	"	"	" 4.
1	"	"	"	" 5.
1	"	Batavia Assortment.		
1	"	lump of Gum Damar.		
1	"	Sundry pieces	"	

## *Group E.—Industrial Enterprises, &c.*

### EXHIBITOR :

Messrs. Van Arcken & Co., Batavia and Sourabaya, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XXXIX.*

#### Articles :

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Remarks.

For sale.

	Guilders.	Yen.
1 Bronze Bust of H.N.M. Queen Wilhelmina ... ..	595.—	475.—
1 Large Show-case ... ..	375.—	300.—
1 Small „ ... ..	250.—	200.—
1 Stand ... ..	62.50	50.—

#### SILVER—JAVANESE WORKS OF ART

1 Fine Silver Ornament for Album (Cocoanut tree and Flower Basket) 39½ by 49½ C.M. ... ..	905.—	725.—
1 „ (Creepers) 11 by 16 C.M. ... ..	312.50	250.—
1 „ (Wreath) 29 by 37 C.M. ... ..	187.50	150.—
1 „ ( „ ) 21 by 21 C.M. ... ..	125.—	100.—
1 Silver Sword of Honour, Inlaid with Silver, Handle Silver, Ivory and Gold, Blade of Silver, Inlaid with Gold, manufactured in Soerakarta, Java ... ..	1,187.50	950.—

Sundry Native Engraved Copper Stamps.

**EXHIBITOR :**

Mr. L. Petitjean, Tangerang, Batavia, Java.

*EXHIBIT No. XL.***Articles :****Remarks.****BAMBOO HATS, ETC.**

For sale.

**Nos. in Exhibitor's Catalogue.**

Guilders. Yen.

7.—1	Bamboo Hat for Boating	... ..	2.50	2.00
11.—1	„ Helmet with Bent Brim	... ..	2.80	2.25
13.—1	„ Hat in Mores Form	... ..	3.15	2.50
16.—1	„ Helmet covered with Madras Drill Cloth		3.15	2.50
17.—1	„ „ with Fixed Padding	... ..	2.80	2.25
19.—1	„ „ with White Cover in four pieces (padded) double under the brim. Made of Merino with satinette lining	... ..	5.65	4.50
22.—1	„ „ covered with White Cloth and with Fixed Padding	... ..	3.15	2.50
24.—1	„ „ covered with White Drill Cloth, double brim. Made of Merino		3.15	2.50
26.—1	„ „ covered with White Drill Cloth and with Fixed Padding	... ..	3.15	2.50
29.—1	„ „ covered with White Drill Cloth in six pieces, Cork Lining, double brim. Made of Merino		6.90	5.50
31.—1	„ „ covered with White Drill Cloth in six pieces, with double padding and Cork Lining	... ..	6.60	5.25
32.—1	„ „ with White Drill cover in six pieces. Imperial Cork Lining. Made of Merino	... ..	5.95	4.75
35.—1	Ladies' Bamboo Hat for boating, untrimmed	... ..	2.20	1.75
36.—1	„ „ „ „ „ covered with White Pique	... ..	3.15	2.50
36B.—1	„ „ „ „ „ covered with White Satin	... ..	3.75	3.00
38B.—1	„ Helmet covered with White Pique	... ..	4.40	3.50
39.—1	„ „ „ „ Sash	... ..	3.75	3.00
41.—1	Bamboo Helmet „ „ White Drill, Fancy Sash	... ..	6.90	5.50
45.—1	„ „ Military shape, covered with White Drill in six pieces, Cork Lining	... ..	6.25	5.00

*Exhibit No. XL. (Continued).*

			Guilders.	Yen.
47.—1	Bamboo	Helmet Military shape, covered with White Drill in four pieces, Satinette Lining ... ..	3.15	2.50
48.—1	„	„ Military shape, covered with Khaki Drill Cloth in four pieces ... ..	5.00	4.00
50.—1	„	„ Military shape, covered in Khaki Drill Cloth in six pieces ...	6.25	5.00
52.—1	„	„ covered with Khaki Drill Cloth in six pieces, Cork Lining, imper. ... ..	6.25	5.00
53.—1	„	„ covered with Khaki Drill Cloth in four pieces, double padding, Satinette Lining... ..	5.65	4.50
54B.—1	Children's	Bamboo Helmet, covered with White Drill Cloth in six pieces ...	6.25	5.00
54C.—1	„	„ „ „ with Sash	6.25	5.00
55.—1	Bamboo	Helmet (type Roi de Siam) covered with White Drill Cloth in six pieces, Cork Lining, moveable, double ground ... ..	10.00	8.00
56.—1	„	Hat, Mores form, bleached ... ..	3.75	3.00
57.—1	„	Helmet, covered with White Drill Cloth in six pieces, Cork Lining, Colombo model ... ..	6.25	5.00
58.—1	„	„ covered with White Drill Cloth in four pieces, Satinette Lining.	3.15	2.50

**Models not Appearing in the Catalogue.**

A.—1	Bamboo	Boating Hat, covered with Felt, Cork Lining ... ..	6.25	5.00
B.—1	„	Hat, Amazone, Bleached with Cork Lining, lined with Satin beneath the brim, and silk mousseline sash ... ..	7.50	6.00
C.—1	Hat	double-braided, Java fibre ... ..		
D.—1	Ladies'	Hat Trimmed with Papaya Cuba Rameh, Bamboo and Tissouk ... ..		
E.—1	„	Bamboo Hat Bleached and Trimmed ...		
F.—1	„	„ „ „ „ „ „ ..		
G.—1	„	„ „ „ „ „ „ ..		

*Exhibit No. XL. (Continued).*

										Guilders.	Yen.
80A.—	An assortment of Bamboo Hats:										
	2	Hats	Quality	No.	0	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.16
	2	"	"	"	1	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.18
	2	"	"	"	2	...	...	...	...	0.29	0.23
	2	"	"	"	3	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.27
	2	"	"	"	4	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.32
	2	"	"	"	5	...	...	...	...	0.46	0.37
	2	"	"	"	6	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.42
	2	"	"	"	7	...	...	...	...	0.59	0.47
	2	"	"	"	8	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.57
	2	"	"	"	9	...	...	...	...	0.84	0.67
2	Cigar Cases									0.31	0.25
2	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62	0.50
2	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.94	0.75
2	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	1.00
2	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	1.50
1	Bundle containing Waroe Bark for fancy braiding.										
1	"	"	Papaya Bark and Palm fibres for fancy braiding.								
1	"	"	Bamboo scantlings for plaiting hats.								

**EXHIBITOR :**

Aetherische Olie Fabriek Odorata te Tjitjoeroek, Preanger-Regentschappen, Java.

(*Odorata. Manufactory of Essential Oils at Tjitjoeroek, Java.*)

*EXHIBIT No. XLI.***Articles :****ESSENTIAL OILS.**

6 Bottles Citronella Oil 0.6 litres each.

1 Small Bottle Andropogon Root Oil.

1 " " Cananga "

1 " " Kaempferia "

1 " " Lemon "

1 " " Limonette "

1 " " Lemongrass "

1 " " Patchouli "

1 " " Ramping "

1 " " Sandlewood "

1 " " Sintok "

1 " " Tjempaka "

1 " " Trawas "

**Remarks.**

For sale.

Guilders 130.—.  
Yen 105.—.



**EXHIBITOR :**

Mr. Lie Kim Liong,

*For the Java Silk Manufactory, Pangkalan, Batavia, Java.***EXHIBIT No. XLII.****Article :****Remarks.****SILK.**

For sale.

Sundry Cocoons cultivated at Pangkalan.	}	Guilders 250.— Yen 200.—
"    "    from Chinese Silkworms.		
Cocoons wound off on reel.		
1 Reeling Cocoon.		
Sample of Rough Silk on Bobbin.		
"    "    Cleaned "    "    "		
"    "    Warped "    "    "    22 twists per inch.		
Hard Silk on Swift.		
Soft " of 3 threads on Swift.		
Sample of Pangkalan Silk No. 6.		
"    "    "    "    "    15.		
"    "    "    "    "    30.		
"    "    "    "    "    43.		
"    "    "    "    "    45.		
"    "    "    "    "    49.		
"    "    "    "    "    63.		
"    "    "    "    "    122.		
Samples of unsteamed Pangkalan Silk of 3 threads.		
"    "    steamed "    "    "    3    "		





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瓜哇製絹會社

(支那人) リー キム リヨング

絹類

繭 バングカラン産

同 支那産蠶

絡車ニ卷付タル繭

同

絲管ニ卷付タル粗絹ノ見本

同 精製絹 見本

一時内二十三線モノヲ絲管ニ卷付ケタル見本

絡車ニ卷キタル生絹

同 三線精絹

バンガラシ絹第六號

同 第十五號

同 第三十號

同 第四十三號

同 第四十五號

同 第四十九號

同 第六十三號

見本

同 同 同 同 同 同 同

同 同 同

第百二十二號  
蒸サハル三線  
蒸シタル同

同 同

瓜哇線緯葉飾付 C-1  
竹製帽子 數品 八十 A

品質 第一號 金拾六錢

同 第二號 金拾八錢

同 第三號 金貳拾參錢

同 第四號 金貳拾七錢

同 第五號 金參拾貳錢

同 第六號 金四拾貳錢

同 第七號 金四拾七錢

同 第八號 金五拾七錢

同 第九號 金六拾七錢

葉卷蕘入

同 二個 金貳拾五錢

同 二個 金五拾錢

同 二個 金七拾五錢

同 二個 金壹圓

同 金壹圓五拾錢

上等眞田ウラロ一皮織込 一抱

同ババエ皮及梅線緯織込 一抱

製帽用竹眞田 一抱

出品第四十一

出品人 瓜哇デデロク

エスセンシャル油會社

油類

一リットル入シトロノラ油

アンドロポゴン根油

カンガ油

カムプフエリア油

レモン油

レモナテ油

レモングラス油

パトチヲウリ油

ラムビン油

サンドルウード油

シントク油

ゼムバカ油

トラクス油

以上全部金百〇五圓

六瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

一瓶

# 出品第四十

出品人 瓜哇

バタバヤ タンゲラン  
エル、ビヂトゼーン

## 竹製品類

端艇乗者用	七一	金 貳 圓
折端付胃形	十一	金貳圓五拾錢
モース形	十三	金貳圓五拾錢
マドラス布卷胃形	十六	金貳圓五拾錢
染片付胃形	十七	金貳圓五拾錢
緑二重四片卷上裏付メリノ製胃形	十九	金四圓五拾錢
染片付白布卷胃形	二十二	金貳圓五拾錢
緑二重白布卷製同	二十四	金貳圓五拾錢
染片付白布卷同	二十六	金五圓五拾錢
メリノ製キルク		金五圓貳拾五錢
裏白布卷同二十九		金四圓七拾五錢
キルク裏白布卷同	三十一	金壹圓七拾五錢
メリノ製上キルク		金貳圓五拾錢
裏白布卷同三十二		金 參 圓
婦人用端艇乗	三十五	金參圓五拾錢
同白ヒク米卷	三十六	金 參 圓
同白朱子卷	三十六	金參圓五拾錢
同白ヒク卷胃形	三十八	金參圓五拾錢

七四

同朱子卷白布卷	三十九	金 參 圓
上朱子卷胃形	四十一	金五圓五拾錢
コルク裏軍帽胃形	四十五	金 五 圓
カーキ布卷同	四十八	金 四 圓
同 五十一		金 五 圓
同コルク裏付同	五十二	金 五 圓
同朱子裏付同	五十三	金四圓五十錢
小供用白布卷同	五十四	金 五 圓
小供用朱子卷胃形	五十四	金 五 圓
コルク裏二重縁		金 八 圓
白布卷同 五十五		金貳圓五拾錢
モーレス形晒白帽子	五十六	金 五 圓
コロンボ形コルク裏		金貳圓五拾錢
白布卷胃形	五十七	金 五 圓
朱子裏白布卷同	五十八	金貳圓五拾錢
ラーミー及竹編上婦人帽子	D	金 貳 圓
婦人用晒	E	金 貳 圓
同 F		金 貳 圓
同 G		金 貳 圓

## 出品目録ニ記載セサル見本品

コルク裏付水夫帽子	A	金 五 圓
アマゾン白晒帽子	B	金 六 圓

# 出品第三十八

出品人 瓜哇 バタビヤ  
デゼセン商會

同	一壺	ガム	スマトラ産第一號	同	一壺	ガム	ダマ
同	一壺	同	第二號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第三號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第四號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第五號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	白ボンヂヤナク第一號	同	一壺	同	同	同
同	一壺	同	第二號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第三號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第四號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	同	第五號	同	一壺	同	同
同	一壺	バタビヤ分類	同	一壺	同	同	同
同	一壺	ガム	ダマ	一壺	同	同	同
同	一壺	(雜片)	(大片)	一壺	同	同	同

## 第五類

### 出品第三十九

出品人 瓜哇 バタビヤ及スーラバヤ  
フワン アルケン會社

大靴函	一箇	金 參 百 圓
小 同	一箇	金 貳 百 貳 圓
臺	一箇	金 五 拾 二 圓

銀製品 瓜哇人製造

寫眞帖用銀製金具

(三九半センチメートル四九半センチメートル)

同上(十一センチメートル×十六センチメートル) 一個 金 七 百 貳 拾 圓

同上(二十九×三十七同) 一個 金 貳 百 五 拾 圓

同上(二十一×二十二同) 一個 金 百 五 拾 圓

同上(二十一×二十二同) 一個 金 百 圓

ソエラーカータ製造

銀製劔鞘ノ内部銀ハリ

刀身銀柄象牙金鞘内部金ハリ一振 金 九 百 五 拾 圓

土人彫刻銅製雜品



綿

千九百〇二年收納マヂューラ島

カボク(棉ノ種)菓實

同年收納東部瓜哇

精製カボク

ジバラ

最上精製カボク

瓜哇島

最上精製棉花

乾燥瓜哇藍

局産 見本

千九百〇二年産

同

同

同

同

千九百〇三年産

同

同

同

同

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

千九百〇三年産

同

乾燥藍

P.D.S.R

P.K.W

ウイラロ

見本

一壺

出品第三十七

出品人

巴里 アムスターダム  
バタビヤ ソウラバヤ  
メエーンプツ商會

ガム ダマー

バタビヤ産ガムダマー

バタビヤ産ガダマー

分類第一 同

同 第二 同

同 第三 同

同 第四 同

同 第五 同

五分ノ一混合 同

カナंगा油

瓜哇精良カナंगाー油

蜥蜴皮

瓜哇産蜥蜴皮

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺

十二壺

十四枚

# 出品第三十四

出品人 瓜哇 和蘭陀領

## ガヤチー樹

印度木材會社

(賣品)

瓜哇ヂヤチー樹製筆筒

金百圓

四十九呎ノ長丈ノモノ、雜品

金十圓

同 上ニテ作レル鏡臺

金百圓

同 上机上部用板

金五十圓

同 上鐵道スリッパ

金五十圓

同 上橋梁ケタ

金五拾圓

點火用(船内ニ使用)材

金

丸太

金

ヂヤーチ樹製 サムバン

(小舟)

非賣品

# 出品第三十五

出品人 瓜哇 バタビヤ

ギーゼルモンエステンブ商會

千九百〇三年收穫

## 米 見本

インドラマヨエ西 インドラマヨエ

一壺

カンダングハウエル 同

一壺

ロサラングG.I

インドラアヨエ

一壺

L.S.H

同

一壺

L.S.S

同

一壺

N.T.T

同

一壺

F.K.L

同

一壺

F.L

同

一壺

バーマノユカン第一號

バーマノユカン

一壺

H.G

バタビヤ

一壺

K.G

同

一壺

K.G.T

同

一壺

K.I

同

一壺

K.S

同

一壺

サムフラク

同

一壺

S.S.テロク ポエトジョンブ

同

一壺

ジムビーク

同

一壺

ジアマス

同

一壺

F.T.O

同

一壺

# 出品第三十六

出品人

ロッターダム 瓜哇 バタビヤ

サマラシグ及スウラバヤ

ロッターダム 信用貸商業協會

砂糖 小見本函一個付

最上質品

マスコバド

袋砂糖

一 瓶  
一 瓶  
一 瓶

出品第三十三

出品人 瓜哇 サマラン

(元 ビー、ブワルダ商會)

瓜哇 森材採掘會社

ナーク材

(非 賣 品)

バタビ古代町家ノ用材 瓜哇ヂャチー樹 一本

該家屋ハ千七百〇七年建設千八百十八年修繕セ

ルモノナリ

ヂャチー樹 材木

三、一八×、四〇×〇、〇二五メートル 一本

二、〇三×、〇九×〇、〇九メートル 一本

二、一七×、二六×〇、二三 同 一本

二、一七×、二六×〇、二三 同 一本

四、八八×、三 × 〇、〇四 同 一本

出品第三十二

出品人 瓜哇 バタビヤ ソウラバヤ

ウレンティン クランゼ商會

砂糖

(非 賣 品)

瓜哇砂糖十一、D.S. 見本

同 十二、同 一 壺

同 十三、同 一 壺

同 十四、同 一 壺

同 十五、同 一 壺

同 十六、同 一 壺

同 十七、同 一 壺

同 十八、同 一 壺

同 十九、同 一 壺

ナツト メグ

一壺

瓜哇砂糖 百五十斤入

三袋

茶

ペコユ一

一壺

同

同 二

一壺

百斤ニ付金八圓

十二壺

同 スウチヨン

一壺

精製瓜哇砂糖 二等品

十二壺

同 ペコエ

一壺

(以上全部金貳百貳拾貳圓ニテ販賣ス)

粉茶

一壺

フロワリー ペコエ

一壺

### 出品第二十九

出品人 アムスターダム

和蘭陀貿易協會

砂糖

一塊

千五百〇二年收穫ニ係ル第八ヨリ第二十迄ノ評準糖  
ヲ示セルモノニシテ「アムステルダム」ノ和蘭貿易會  
社ノ見本品ナリ

### 出品第三十

出品人 瓜哇 チエリバン砂糖會社

精製瓜哇砂糖

製精瓜哇砂糖 三百斤入

六籠

各一籠ニ付金貳拾參圓

### 出品第三十一

出品人 瓜哇 ペカロンガン

ジヨマル砂糖會社

アルコール

(非賣品)

百リットル入 九十四バルセント

一樽

アラク

百リットル入 七十バルセント

一樽

百リットル入 五十バルセント

一樽

アルコール 小見本箱一箇付屬

精良アルコール 九十四バルセント

一瓶

アラク

バタビヤ アラク 七十バルセント

一瓶

同 五十バルセント

一瓶

六八

出品人 爪哇フリーンガー

レゼンツチャブベン

(非賣品)

一壺  
一壺  
一壺

茶

ペコエ

粉ペコエ

フレンジペコエ

一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺

出品第二十六

出品人

爪哇ガロエト

デカージヤン茶局

(非賣品)

一個

茶

ヘコエ 見本

同 スウチヨン

同 分類

同 スウチヨン分類

フレンジ ヘコエ

同 分類

同 同 分類

同 同 分類

出品第二十七

出品第二十八

出品人

シヤマス農業會社

(非賣品)

珈琲

爪哇 珈琲

同

リリベリア 同

同

メース (ハナニクヅク)

メース

胡椒

白胡椒

ナットメグ

一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺  
一壺

ナツトメグ	十罐	一罐ニ付	一志八片
黒胡椒	一壺	磅ニ付	六片
同	十罐	磅ニ付	十片
白胡椒	一壺	磅ニ付	九片
同	九罐	一罐ニ付	一志
フレンジ	二壺	磅ニ付	二志
粉同	一壺	同	一志六片
コココ	一壺	同	一志
スウチヨンク	一壺	同	八片
粉茶	一壺	同	六片
壓搾茶	一壺	一箇ニ付	一片
上質茶	一磅入	一袋ニ付	一志二片
同	同	同	一志
同	半磅入	同	七片
ジャバアサム	二磅入五	同	二志
同	一磅入	同	一志
同	半磅入	同	七片
同	四分一磅入	同	四片
バナラ	一壺	一打ニ付	二志六片
同	各一打入	一罐ニ付	二志
ウイドエリー	一壺	一磅ニ付	二志

雜品見本  
(以下全部金貳拾六圓ニテ販賣ス)

純良コ、一磅入

爪哇珈琲  
同

丁子

花荳菴（ハナニクヅク）

ナツトメク

## 黑胡椒

白同

## 肉桂

パ  
ニ  
ラ

茶二磅入

同  
一  
磅  
入

同半磅入

同四分一磅入

同  
一  
磅  
同

出品第二十五

農業會社

茶

ヘコエ  
分類

## 一、盤

出品第二十三

出品人 ハンドク ゲテ農業會社

カホク(棉)	一壺
クローブ	一壺
瓜哇第一珈琲	一壺
アラコリ珈琲	一壺
リベリヤ第一珈琲	一壺
同上大粒珈琲	一壺
フイカス エラスチカ	一壺
ガムダマー	一壺
白胡椒	一壺
粉茶	一壺
同 フレンチ ヒッコ	一壺
フレンチ ヒッコ	一壺
フラワリー ヒッコ	一壺
ヒッコ ゴールドスチップ	一壺
スーチョン	一壺

出品第二十四

出品人 瓜哇 スワローエ ボエロエロッテ

チリー	一壺 磅ニ付 五 磅
同	同

肉桂	一壺	グラムニ付一	志
同 クローブ	十 罐	同	一志二片
同	一 壺	磅ニ付	一志二片
同	十 罐	一罐ニ付	一志三片
同	一 壺	磅ニ付	一志
同	一 壺	同	八 片
同	二 壺	同	二志六片
同	十 罐	同	同
同	十 罐	同	一志六片
同	一 壺	同	二 志
同	二 壺	同	十 片
同	二 壺	同	九 片
同	二 壺	同	八 片
同	一 壺	同	七 片
同	一 壺	同	六 片
同	一 壺	同	一 志
同	廿一 罐	同	十一 片
同	十九 罐	同	九 片
同	二十 罐	同	一 志
同	一 壺	同	二 志
同	一 壺	同	一志三片
同	九 罐	同	一志六片
同	一 壺	磅ニ付	同

同 六十一、七六キロニ付四磅十三シルリング

花荳菴(ハナニクヅク)

上質品第一號 ハナニクヅク

横濱着値半キロニ付二シルリング

二等品第二號 ハナニクヅク

同 一シルリング九片

碎片品第三號 ハナニクヅク

同 一シルリング十一片

ナット メグ バタ(ナットメグ牛酪)

ナット メグ バタ 一壺

横濱着値半キロニ付二シルリング六片

(以上全部四拾圓ニテ販賣ス)

## 出品第二十

出品人 瓜哇 ザレンガー

プエテンゾルグ局

珈琲 (非賣品)

一ヶ年貯藏瓜哇珈琲 一壺

大粒新鮮リベリヤ珈琲

B粒 同 一壺

C粒 同 一壺

D粒 同 一壺

A 大粒 同

B 同 同

C 同 同

D 同 同

## 出品第二十一

出品人 瓜哇 ソーラバヤ

殖民地銀行總代理店

珈琲 (非賣品)

瓜哇産コフィア リベリカ

同 シヲプロニカフヲ

同 コラ アクシナタ

四壺

二壺

二壺

## 出品第二十二

出品人 瓜哇 マレーベル

フリンガー

茶 (非賣品)

粉 フランジ ペッコ

ベッコ

ベッコ スウチヨン

フレンジ ペッコ

一壺

一壺

一壺

一壺



出品第十九

出品人 バンカー

信用貸商業協會總代理店

ソエビト	ヲエラング	中	粒(ㄩ)	見本	一壺
タナー	ウワンギ	カリコリー(○)	同	同	一壺
同	同	大	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同	同	中	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
ウヲノコイヲ		カリコリー(○)	同	同	一壺
同		大	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同		中	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同	千九百〇二年收穫ノ内			同	一壺
ウリンギ	千九百〇二年局收納品			同	一壺
ブラングー		カリコリー(○)	見本	一壺	
同		大	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同		中	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同		小	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
同		分類シ難キモノ	同	同	一壺
マラング					
レバク	レドジョー		同	同	一壺
ソエムバー	アロエム黄	大	粒(ㄩ)	同	一壺
タナー	ウワンギ		同	同	一壺
マラング	九百〇二年局收納品				
モリヲ	アルドジョー		見本	一壺	
黒胡椒	千九百〇二年收穫		同	一壺	

バンター産  
ナットメグ

ナットメグ菓實(アルコール漬)

同 藕塗 第一號

横濱着値半キロニ付八十ヨリ百個入一ニシルリン

グ六片

同 藕塗 第二號

同 半キロニ付百〇一個ヨリ百十個入一シルリン

グ四片

同 第三號

同 半キロニ付百十一個ヨリ百二十個入一シルリン

ング六片

同 第四號

同 半キロニ付百二十一個ヨリ二百個入十片

穀付ナットメグ

一壺

見本函中ノ分割サレタルモノ形ハ各コ、ノ各種ニ比較セラル可ク赤線ハ上質及劣等品ノ分界ニシテ上質ハ全收穫百中分ノ三十五ニシテ劣等ハ同シク百分ノ六十五ナリ

「A一、A二、A三」「B一、B二、B三」

「X一、X二、」

三十八、千九百〇二年收穫種コ、即蛾害ニ掛カレルモノニシテ見本函中分類ノ形ハコ、ノ各種ニ比較シ赤線ハ上質及劣質ノ分界線ニシテ上質ハ收穫中百分ノ七十五劣質ハ百分ノ二十五ナリ劣質ノ色ハ千九百〇一年産ヨリモ稍々上向ナリ

「A一、A二、A三、」B一、B二、B三、」

「X一、X二」

# 出品第十八

マラング

出品人 珈琲殖耕シンジケート

珈琲 マラング

バーチメント入西印度製法 千九百〇二年收穫

カリ グリデク 見本 一壺

ロエンゴエール ドウー 見本 一壺  
モリヲ アドジー 同 一壺  
ウヲノコジヲ 同 一壺

同 マラング

剥皮西印度製法 千九百〇二年收穫

カリ グヂク カリコリー(○)見本 一壺

同 同 最大 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 中 粒(○)同 一壺

レバク レドジヲ カリコリー(○)同 一壺

同 同 大 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 中 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 小 粒(○)同 一壺

ロエンゴエルドウヲーカリコリー(○)同 一壺

同 同 大 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 中及小 粒(○)同 一壺

モリヲ カルドジー カリコリー(○)同 一壺

同 同 大 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 中 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 小 粒(○)同 一壺

ソエフト ヲエラングカリコリー(○)同 一壺

同 同 最大 粒(○)同 一壺

同 同 大 粒(○)同 一壺

「A一、A二、A三、B一、B二、B三」  
C、X」

二十七、

採摘ノ三法ハ此種ニ用ユ其各種ハ二級ニ分カ  
レ即チA一、A二、B一、B二、C一C二  
、碎片及穀皮付豆ハ他種ヨリ移出サレテ色ニ  
從ヒテX一、X二ニ分カツ

「A一、A」「B一、B二、C一、C二」X  
一、X二、

X 上質瓜哇コ、

二十八、上質瓜哇クリヲロ

稍々小豆ニシテ黒色ヲ帶ブ

二十九、同 上

豆ハ稍々大ニシテ色ハ班色ヲ呈ス

三十、同 上

豆ハ稍々小ニシテ色ハ肉桂色ヲ呈シ薄黃色ヲ  
顯セリ

三十一、同 上

豆ハ稍々大ニシテ色ハ深肉桂色ナリ

三十二、同 上

豆ノ形ハ不同アリテ色ハ深鈍ニシテ稍々班ナ  
リ

三十三、上質瓜哇ハイブリット

豆ハ大ニシテ形及粒ハ不同ニシテ稍々平ナリ  
色ハ深鈍色ナリ

三十四、同 上

豆ハ小ニシテ色ハ肉持様ニシテ薄黃色ヲ呈ス

三十五、上質瓜哇クリヲロ

豆ハ稍々大ニシテ丸ク色ハ眞肉桂色ナリ

三十六、上質瓜哇ハイブリット

豆ハ大ニシテ形及粒ニ於テハ平ナリ色ハ眞肉

桂ニシテ稍々斑ナリ

G 分類シタル上質瓜哇コ、見本

十九、上質瓜哇クリヲロ

二十八、同 上

二十九、同 上

三十、同 上

三十一、同 上

三十二、同 上

三十三、上質瓜哇ハイブリット

三十四、同 クリヲロ

三十五、同 上

三十六、同 ハイブリット

H

千九百年二年ニ於ケル蛾蟲害ノ際防禦サレタル

モノ、説明

十九、蕾ノ未ダ蟲害ニ罹ラザル以前ニ採摘セラレタ

ルモノニシテ最上一等ヲ作ル  
種皮ノ色ハ肉挂様且清淨ナリ

異種ノコ、見本

二十、蟲害及病症ニ罹レル初期ノモノ、若キ種類ノ

コ、見本ニシテ殆ンド全收納ヲ終ヘ製造ヲナ  
タシルモノニシテA一、二及三ニ比較セラレ  
且品種Bハ病症ヨリ採摘セラル、ナリ即チA  
一、二、三及B

二十一、蟲害則チ蛾ノ害ヲ結果善ク除カレタルモノ、

種ヨリ得タル見本ナリ、千九百〇二年ノ收穫  
ノ凡百分ノ九十ハ第一採摘ニ掛リ製造サレタ  
ル後三種ニ分類セラル即チA一、二、及三、  
品質ハ病症ノモノヨリ得タルモノナリ

「A一、A二、A三、」B

二十二、蟲害即蛾害ヲ最モ善ク除カレタルモノ、種ヨ

リノ見本ニシテ採摘ノ三法ヲ用ヒラレ三ノ種  
ニ分類サル即A一、A二、及A三、二種ニ次  
イデB一、及B二、第三採摘(B)ハ分類セラ  
レズ

「A一、A二、A三、B一、B二、B三及C」

二十三、採摘ノ三法ハ此種ニ用キラレ第一ハ二種即A

一及A二、第二ハB一ニ而シテ第三(C)ハ分  
類セラレズ此Cハ極病症ヨリ得ラレタルモノ  
ナリXハ碎片及穀皮ヨリ得ラル

「A一、A二、」B一、B二、」C、X」

二十四、此種ノ採摘ハ二法ニ分ツ其各一法ハ即チA一

A二、A三、及B一、B二、B三ナリ

碎片及穀豆ハ他種ヨリ移サレ色ニ從テX一、  
X二ニ分類セラル

「A一、A二、A三、」B一、B二、B三、」

「X一、X二、」

二十五、採摘ハ此種ニ於テ二ニ分カレ製造ノ後各種ハ

等シク三種ニ分ツ即チA一、A二、A三、及  
B一、B二、B三、ニシテ碎片及穀付豆ハ以  
上ノ種類ヨリ移出シ而シテ二種ニ分カル即色  
ニ從ヒテX一、及X二、

「A一、A二、A三、」B一、B二、B三、」

「X一、X二、」

二十六、採摘ハ三種ニ分カルモノ、中ヨリノ見本ニシ

テ第一及第二採摘ノ兩法ハ各一ニ分カレ即  
A一、A二、A三及B一、B二、B三第三ノ  
採摘ハ(C)ハ分タレトス、Xハ碎片及穀付豆  
ヨリニシテ總テ他種類ヨリ移出ス

- 此法ハ米國製造家ノ採用スルモノナ  
リ
- 三、同 上 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施シ人造火氣乾燥セル  
モノ黃色ニシテ稍々種皮ヲ彩色セル  
如キモノヲ特質トス
- 四、同 上 醱酵及洗淨セラレ日光(大陽)ニ乾燥  
セルモノ肉桂ノ如クシテ成熟セル豆  
ハ少クトモ一樣ノ色ヲ有セルヲ以テ  
特質トス
- 五、同 上 精製日光乾燥セルモノニシテA一、  
二、及三ニ比較スベシ
- 六、二等採摘 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施サズ乾燥セルモノ  
七、同 上 醱酵ヲ施セルモ洗淨ヲ爲サルモノ  
此法ハ米國製造家ノ採用スルモノナ  
リ
- 八、同 上 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施シ人造火氣ニ乾燥セ  
ルモノ
- 九、同 上 黃色及稍種皮ノ彩色モル如キヲ以テ  
特質トス  
醱酵及洗淨ヲ施シ日光ニ乾燥セルモ  
ノ
- 肉桂様ニシテ成熟豆ノ少ナクトモ皆

- 黃色ヲ有セルヲ以テ特質トス
- 十、同 上 精製日光乾燥ニシテA一及二ニ比  
較スベシ
- 十一、第三採摘 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施サズシテ乾燥セル  
モノ
- 十二、同 上 醱酵ヲ施セルモ洗淨セズ  
此法ハ米國製造家採用ス
- 十三、同 上 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施シ人造火氣ニ乾燥  
セルモノ
- 十四、同 上 精製日光乾燥セルモノ  
最上豆ヲ選出シ上質品ニ加ス  
右上モノハ市場ニ呈出セラレタル  
モノニテ其内ヨリ此等見本即チA  
一、二、三B一、二、三ヲ得タルモノ
- C  
コ、ノ色合ニ對シテ洗淨ノ結果ヲ示セル見  
本品
- 十六、第一採摘 醱酵ヲ施セルモ洗淨セズ後ニ日光  
ニ乾燥セルモノ
- 十七、同 上 醱酵ヲ施サズ洗淨シ後ニ日光乾燥  
セルモノ
- 十八、同 上 醱酵及洗淨ヲ施シ後ニ日光ニ乾燥  
セルモノ

トヂンジロワン局ニ於ケル  
三十六年歳ノモノ森林ヲ寫生セシモノ  
一 枚  
シンコナ皮製造局及各製造所  
一 冊  
ノ再發セシモノ、寫真入帖  
一枚  
シンコナ皮造製用具ノ水彩畫

出品人 官立 シンコナ局

シンコナ皮類 (シンコナ サクシルブラー)

技百センチメートル入 一箱  
技七十五同 一箱  
技五十同 一箱  
技二十五同 一箱  
技十二五同 一箱  
片枝 一箱  
根皮 一箱  
切片 一箱  
片々 一箱  
シンコナ皮製ステツキ 六本

出品第十六

瓜哇バンドク  
出品人 キニ子製造所

(非賣品)

硫酸キニ子 四分一ヲンス入 四瓶  
同 同 六包  
同 二分一ヲンス入 六包  
同 一ヲンス入 六包  
硫黃キニ子 四壺  
鹽酸キニ子 四壺  
格魯兒水素キニ子 一キロ入 一罐  
硫黃キニ子 三キロ入 一罐

出品第十七

瓜哇サラチガ

出品人 コ、試作場

コ、見本品 (非賣品)

A 一、花及若キ果實ヲ有セル枝  
二、若キ蕾ヲ有セル枝  
三、二箇ノ成熟シタル蕾ヲ有セル枝  
四、種ヲ保チテ成熟シタル蕾  
B 蕾瓜哇耕作家ノ用ユル製法ノ説明  
一、一等採摘 醗酵及洗淨セズシテ乾燥ニ依ルモノ  
二、同 上 醗酵ヲ施セルモ洗淨セザルモノ



シンコナ サクシブラー

一幹

亞留加里性分

〇、八ヨリ一、四バルセント

キニ子  
シンコニダイ  
ン

三、二ヨリ五、一バルセント

キニダイ  
ン

〇、ヨリ  
バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

二、ヨリ四、二バルセント

シンコナ ベルデ 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子

〇、七六ヨリ一、四一バルセント

シンコナダイ  
ン

〇、五〇ヨリ二、六〇バルセント

キニダイ  
ン

〇、  
バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

一、四二ヨリ三、一七バルセント

ヘルバリウム シンコナ ザムブラー メラダ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子

一、一八ヨリ二、一九バルセント

シンコナダイ  
ン

〇、三五ヨリ〇、九四バルセント

キニダイ  
ン

〇、二〇ヨリ一、二〇バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

〇、九六ヨリ一、三八バルセント

ヘルバクユーム ハイブリッド シンコナ カリサヤ  
レッドガリアナ及シンコナ サクシルブラ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子

一、ヨリ一、三バルセント

シンコニダイ  
ン

〇、三〇ヨリ二、五バルセント

キニダイ  
ン

〇、  
バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

〇、三〇ヨリ三、五バルセント

シンコナ皮(裁片)

ビアル シンコナ カリサヤ

ジヤニカビアル シンコナ カリサヤ

ジョセフィアナ ビアル シンコナ カリサヤ

レドガリアナ ビアル シンコナ カリサヤ

スチュクラフト ビアル シンコナ カリサヤ

ビアル シンコナ カロプテナ

ビアル シンコナ コーデフオリア

ビアル シンコナ ジュラス ミロ

ビアル シンコナ ハスカリアナ

ビアル シンコナ ランシーフオリア

ビアル シンコナ バヒリー フジチー(上質)

同 シンコナ 同 フジンスター(最上)



シンコニダイン ○、四七ヨリ二、三五〇バルセント

キニダイン ○、バルセント

シンコナイン 一、一九ヨリ 二、七八バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 シンコナ ミクランサー 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 少量

シンコニダイン ○、八ヨリ二、バルセント

キニダイン ○、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 二、五ヨリ五、三バルセント

ポリビヤ産 シンコナ 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 一、五五ヨリ四、五五バルセント

シンコナダイン 二、〇三ヨリ三、五五バルセント

キニダイン ○、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 ○、二九ヨリ一、三一バルセント

ジャマイカ産 ヘルバクユーム シンコナ 一株

亞留加里性分

キニ子 二、九〇ヨリ三、八六バルセント

シンコナイン 三、三五ヨリ五、〇六バルセント

キニダイン ○、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 ○、四八ヨリ一、四五バルセント

ヘルバリユーム シンコナ ヲファイシナリス 一株

亞留加里性分

キニ子 一、七ヨリ二、五〇バルセント

シンコニダイン ○、ヨリ 三、一バルセント

キニダイン ○、ヨリ 一、三バルセント

シンコナイン ○、一ヨリ二、四六バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 シンコナ ハホウヂアナー 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 ○、ヨリ 〇、三五バルセント

シンコナダイン ○、五二ヨリ一、三〇バルセント

キンダイン ○、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 ヘルバリユーム シンコナ ビタエンシス 一幹

キニ子 ○、二九ヨリ一、五八バルセント

シンコンダイン 二、五バルセント

キニダイン ○、五バルセント

シンコナイン 二、一バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 三、一バルセント

ヘルバリユーム シンコナ プベスセシス 一幹

キニ子 一、七ヨリ九、五バルセント

シンコニダイン 一、七ヨリ八、バルセント

キニダイン ○、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 一、四ヨリ三、バルセント

シンコナダイ ン	〇、二ヨリ一、三バルセント
キニダイ ン	〇、ヨリ〇、一バルセント
シンコナ ダイ	一、六ヨリ四、八バルセント
無晶形亞留加里	ヘルバリユーム シンコナ コ、ラ 一幹
ヘルバリユーム	亞留加里性分
キニ 子	〇、一ヨリ〇、四〇 バルセント
シンコ ニダイ	〇、八〇ヨリ一、五〇バルセント
キニ ダイ	〇、
シンコ ナイン	一、二〇ヨリ二、五七バルセント
無晶形亞留加里	ヘルバリユーム シンコナ コールヂフリア 一幹
ヘルバリユーム	亞留加里性分
キニ 子	〇、七バルセント
シンコ ニダイ	〇、五バルセント
キニ ダイ	〇、
シンコ ナイン	六、
無晶形亞留加里	ミロ 一幹
シンコ ナ	亞留加里性分
キニ 子	〇、二五ヨリ二、一八バルセント
シンコ ニダイ	〇、一六ヨリ一、
キニ ダイ	〇、一ヨリ
シンコ ナイン	二、四五ヨリ四、六
無晶形亞留加里	バルセント

ヘルバリユーム	シンコナ ハフスカアーリアナ 一幹
キニ 子	亞留加里性分
シンコ ナダイ	〇、二八ヨリ二、六二バルセント
キニ ダイ	〇、二〇ヨリ一、八一バルセント
シンコ ナイン	〇、
無晶形亞留加里	〇、八九ヨリ二、六八バルセント
ヘルバリユーム	ランシーフリア 一幹
キニ 子	亞留加里性分
シンコ ナイン	〇、五ヨリ二、二バルセント
キニ ダイ	一、一ヨリ二、七バルセント
シンコ ナイン	〇、
無晶形亞留加里	一、七ヨリ三、
ヘルバリユーム	バルセント
シンコ ナ	マビリー フイジ
キニ 子	一幹
シンコ ニダイ	亞留加里性分
キニ ダイ	〇、五二ヨリ一、七〇バルセント
シンコ ナイン	〇、四七ヨリ三、六〇バルセント
無晶形亞留加里	〇、
ヘルバリユーム	一、一九ヨリ二、二四バルセント
シンコ ナ	マビリー フイジ
キニ 子	一幹
二、	亞留加里性分
五五	ヨリ三、六五バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、三〇ヨリ二、五バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、バルセント

シンコナイン 〇、三〇ヨリ三、五バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 〇、三〇ヨリ三、五バルセント

シンコナ サクシルブラ(癌症ニ掛レルモノ) 一幹

シンコナ サクシルブル(癌症ヨリ回復シタルモノ) 一幹

シンコナ カリサヤ(癌症ニ掛レルモノ) 一幹

シンコナ カリサヤ(同上ヨリ回復セルモノ) 一幹

シンコナ カリサヤ(ヲエテルヲエテル症ニ掛レルモノ) 二幹

ヘルバリウム シンコナ カリサヤ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、一五ヨリ一、五五バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ〇、六三バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、ヨリ一、九二バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ三、五六バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 一、一

ジャマイカ産 右同上 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、ヨリ四バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ二バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、ヨリ三バルセント

シンコナイン 〇、五ヨリ四バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 右同上 一幹

ジヨセフィアナ産 右同上 一幹

キニ子 〇、一五ヨリ一、五五バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ〇、六三バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、ヨリ一、九二バルセント

シンコナイン 〇、ヨリ三、五六バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 一、一

レッガリアナ産 右同上 一幹

キニ子 四、ヨリ一、三バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ三、四バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、バルセント

シンコナイン 〇、二ヨリ三、五バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 右同上 一幹

スチークラフト 右同上 一幹

キニ子 〇、二一ヨリ〇、八九バルセント

シンコナダイソ 〇、一一ヨリ〇、四九バルセント

キニダイソ 〇、一〇ヨリ〇、一九バルセント

シンコナイン 〇、八九ヨリ二、一バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 〇、八九ヨリ二、一バルセント

ヘルバリウム シンコナ キアロフテラ 一幹

キニ子 〇、四ヨリ一、八バルセント

亞留加里性分

シンコナダイソ 〇、ヨリ 三、一 バルセント  
 キニダイソ 〇、ヨリ 一、三 バルセント  
 シンコナイン 〇、一ヨリ 二、四六バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 シンコナ バホウヂアナ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、ヨリ 〇、三五バルセント  
 シンコニダイソ 〇、五二ヨリ 一、三〇バルセント  
 ニキダイソ 〇、〇、バルセント  
 シンコナイン 〇、一ヨリ 一、五八バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 ヘルバリユーム シンコナ ビタエンシス 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 二、五バルセント  
 シンコニダイソ 〇、五バルセント  
 キニグイン 二、一バルセント  
 シンコナイン 三、一バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 シンコナ プベスセス 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 一、七ヨリ 九、五バルセント  
 シンコニダイソ 一、七ヨリ 八、バルセント  
 キニダイソ 〇、ヨリ 〇、一バルセント  
 シンコナイン 一、四ヨリ 三、バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里

シンコナ サクシルブラ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、八ヨリ 一、四バルセント  
 シンコナダイソ 三、二ヨリ 五、一バルセント  
 キニダイソ 〇、〇、バルセント  
 シンコナイン 二、ヨリ 四、二バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 ヘルバリユーム シンコナ ベルデ 一幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、七六ヨリ 一、四一バルセント  
 シンコニダイソ 〇、五〇ヨリ 二、六〇バルセント  
 キニダイソ 〇、〇、バルセント  
 シンコナイン 一、四二ヨリ 三、一七バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 シンコナ ザムバ 一、四二ヨリ 三、一七バルセント  
 メラダ 五幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 一、一八ヨリ 二、一九バルセント  
 シンコナダイソ 〇、三五ヨリ 〇、九四バルセント  
 キニグイン 〇、二〇ヨリ 一、二〇バルセント  
 シンコナイン 〇、九六ヨリ 一、三八バルセント  
 無晶形亞留加里  
 シンコナカリサヤ レノドガリアナ 及 シンコナ サクシルブラ 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 一、ヨリ 一、三、バルセント

亞留加里性分

キニ子  
シンコニダイ  
〇、二八ヨリ二、六二バルセント

〇、二〇ヨリ一、八一バルセント

〇、ヨリ一、〇二バルセント

シンコナダイ  
無晶形亞留加里  
〇、八九ヨリ二、六八バルセント

シンコナ  
ランシー  
フリア 一幹

亞留加里性分

〇、五ヨリ二、二バルセント

一、一ヨリ二、七バルセント

〇、

一、七ヨリ三、バルセント

シンコナ  
無晶形亞留加里  
フィジチ(上質)

亞留加里性分

〇、五二ヨリ一、七〇バルセント

〇、四七ヨリ三、六〇バルセント

〇、

一、九ヨリ二、二四バルセント

シンコナ  
無晶形亞留加里  
フィシステ(最上質) 三幹

亞留加里性分

二、ヨリ三、六五バルセント

〇、九〇ヨリ二、三五バルセント

〇、

シンコナダイ  
無晶形亞留加里  
一、九ヨリ二、七八バルセント

シンコナ  
マ克蘭サー 三幹

〇、

シンコナダイ  
〇、八ヨリ二、バルセント

〇、

シンコナダイ  
無晶形亞留加里  
二、五ヨリ五、三バルセント

ポリビヤ産 シンコナ 一幹

亞留加里性分

一、五五ヨリ四、五五バルセント

二、〇三ヨリ三、四五バルセント

〇、

〇、二九ヨリ一、三一バルセント

ジャマイカ産 シンコナ 三幹

亞留加里性分

二、九〇ヨリ三、八六バルセント

三、三五ヨリ五、〇六バルセント

〇、

シンコナダイ  
無晶形亞留加里  
〇、四八ヨリ一、四五バルセント

シンコナ  
ラフィシナリス 四幹

亞留加里性分

一、七ヨリ一、二五〇バルセント

シンコナイン 一、一 ヨリ三、五六バルセン幹  
無晶形亞留加里  
レッドガーリアナ シンコナ カリサヤ 三幹

亞留加里 性分

四、ヨリ一、三バルセント

〇、ヨリ三、四バルセント

〇、ヨリ三、五バルセント

〇、二ヨリ三、五バルセント

レッドカリヤン シンコナ カリサヤ 七幹

亞留加里 性分

四、ヨリ十三バルセント

〇、ヨリ三、四バルセント

〇、二ヨリ三、五バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

スチクラフト シンコナ カリサヤ 三幹

亞留加里 性分

〇、二ヨリ〇、八九バルセント

〇、一ヨリ〇、四九バルセント

〇、一ヨリ〇、一九バルセント

〇、八九ヨリ二、一バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 カロフテラ 三幹

亞留加里 性分

〇、四ヨリ一、八バルセント

キニ子

シンコニダイン 〇、二ヨリ一、三バルセント

キニダイン 〇、一ヨリ〇、一バルセント

シンコニダイン 一、六ヨリ四、八バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 シンコナ コ、ラ 三幹

亞留加里 性分

〇、一ヨリ〇、四〇バルセント

〇、八ヨリ一、五〇バルセント

〇、二ヨリ二、五七バルセント

シンコナ コーヂフリア 一幹

無晶形亞留加里

亞留加里 性分

〇、七バルセント

〇、五バルセント

〇、六バルセント

六、〇バルセント

シンコナ デュラス ミロ 一幹

亞留加里 性分

〇、二五ヨリ二、一八バルセント

〇、一六ヨリ一、一六バルセント

〇、二、四五ヨリ四、一六バルセント

無晶形亞留加里 シンコナ ハスカリーアナ 一幹

ヘルバリウム

# 第四類

## 出品第十四

### 樹膠

出品人 瓜哇ブイテンゾーグ

官立 植 物 園

(非 賣 品)

見本函(以下六種入)

樹膠見本

マインホイ グラジヲビ

一

ウリルグーベアー

同

一

テニユフロラー

同

一

カスチローアー エラスチカ

同

一

フィカス ボゲリーイ

同

一

同 エラスチカ

同

一

ヘバアー プラシリインシス

同

一

ラムロンギ フマリユーム葉見本

同

一

同 見本

同

一

同 ボルニーニース同

同

一

バエナ リーリー 見本

同

一

バラクスイム ガタバル 見本

同

一

同 ツリユビイ

同

一

瓜哇島官立植物園内樹膠、ガタハアーチアー樹

寫真入

一

寫真入

寫真帖

一

## 出品第十五

出品人 瓜哇バーレンガーレゼンシー

官立シンコナ局

幾那皮 千九百〇二年收穫 (非 賣 品)

シンコナ カリサヤ 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、一五ヨリ一、五五、バルセント

シンコナダイン 〇、ヨリ〇、六三、バルセント

キニダイン 〇、ヨリ一、九二、バルセント

シンコナイン 一、一ヨリ三、五六、バルセント

無晶形亞留加里

瓜哇種シンコナ カリサヤ 三幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、ヨリ四、バルセン幹

シンコニダイン 〇、ヨリ二、バルセン幹

キニダイン 〇、ヨリ三、バルセン幹

シンコナイン 〇、五ヨリ四、バルセン幹

無晶形亞留加里 ジョセフィアナシンコナ カリサヤ 四幹

亞留加里性分

キニ子 〇、一五ヨリ一、五五、バルセン幹

シンコナダイン 〇、ヨリ〇、六三、バルセン幹

キニダイン 〇、ヨリ一、九二、バルセン幹

## 出品第十二

出品人

ドルドスウラーバヤ(瓜哇)  
ト石油會社

### 油類

滑油 第三十號	(非賣品)
同 第十五號	粘着性五十度
同 第七號	同
汽車々輪用滑油	同
發電機油	同
シリントル油	同
ケレシーン油	同
ハラビン油	溶解六十一度
車用蠟燭 一包八本入	一本四分ノ一キログラム
同 同	一函 二十五包入
健印石油 同	同 七十五包入

## 出品第十三

出品人

バタク ババアン(東ボルネ  
ヲ島)和蘭陀領印度商工協會

### 液體薪料

(非賣品)

液體薪料 一瓶	比重〇、九七八	發熱華氏二百十二度
蒸溜瓦斯油 一瓶	比重〇、八九、四	粘着性五十度
透明石油 一瓶	比重〇、八二三	發熱華氏百六十度以上
		發熱華氏九十七度



# 出品第八

鹽

出品人 マヂユラ官立製鹽局

(非賣品)

ボエデル鹽	二瓶	各四塊入	各一塊一斤
サムバング鹽	二瓶	同	同
ソエメチブ鹽	二瓶	同	同
ボエデル鹽	二瓶	各十六塊入	同 小半斤
サムバング鹽	二瓶	同	同
ソエメチブ鹽	二瓶	同	同
鹽	四十俵	各一俵一斤	
鹽	八十俵	同 小半斤	
マヂユラーカリアンゲトノ鹽包裝所出品			
工場ノ幾部ヲ示セル寫眞			
製造所ノ雛形			

# 出品第九

錫

出品人 バンカー島 官立錫鑛探掘局

(非賣品)

バンカー錫延枚	三枚
千七百十七年ヨリ千九百〇一年ニ涉ル間ノ年々ノ產額ヲ示セル寫生圖	一枚
バンカー島錫鑛視察圖説明付	一枚

# 出品第十

錫

出品人 ビルトン ビルトン會社

(非賣品)

ビルトン錫延板	一枚
葉卷 莖置	四個
盆	二枚
ビルトン島ニ於ケル錫鑛寫眞十八枚入寫眞帖	一冊

# 出品第十一

出品人 バンカー ムントク

支那人 代理人 リム ア バット

錫

(賣品)

葉卷 莖函	一個	代金拾七圓六拾錢
同 入臺	一個	代六圓六拾錢
同 置	一個	代五圓參拾錢
同	一個	代參圓拾錢
卷 莖 置	一個	代參圓拾錢
香粉入函	一個	代五圓參拾錢
盆	一個	代貳圓

彩色畫付銀製  
バラムバンケ住宅

同上同教徒禮拜堂 一 金七圓五拾錢(非賣品)

同上小舍 一 金五圓(同)

畫 繪 一 金貳圓五拾錢(同)

編細工用アクカーウエンセー 一 不 明(同)

同上 一 金壹圓貳拾五錢(同)

椰子樹彫刻物 二 金壹圓貳拾五錢(同)

金拾圓(同)

## 出品第六

デユモッシーシ夫人出品人 バタビヤ

瓜哇製腰飾(金入) 一 (非賣品)

## 第三類 鑛業及其物產

出品人 スマトラ西海岸

官立鐵道石炭鑛採掘局

### 出品第七 石炭 (非賣品)

ラシムビリーエン石炭數種

壁掛圖 一面

(イ) ロラニンギシチ バアイ(クイン灣)ヨリボエキ

トボエトエスノ停車場ニ至ル線路圖

(ロ) スマトラ西海岸ニ於ケル鐵道線路圖

(ハ) 千八百九十七年ヨリ千九百〇一年ニ渉ル間ノ石

炭產額ヲ示セル寫生圖

(ニ) スマトラ西海岸及瓜哇ト交易接續ニ於テ和蘭陀

領印度群島ノ西部及郵便船ノ各航路ヲ示セル地

圖

(ホ) スマトラ西海岸及其鐵道線路ヲ示セル圖

(ヘ) エムマーハ(ブン)(エムマ港)ヨリサワアーロ

ンドノコレノントキンニング鑛(石炭鑛)ニ至ル

鐵道線路ヲ示セル寫眞 參拾七枚

四六

五一〇	三	呎	レ	ド
五一	同			
五一六	同			
五一七	同			
五二二	葉	卷	莨	入
五二三	同			
五二七	ボ	ホ	ル	
五二八	同			
五三二	花		瓶	
五三三	同			
五三四	同			
五三五	同			
五四〇	大	形	同	
五四一	同			
五四四	九	形	同	
五四五	同			
五四六	同	盃	形	同
五四七	同			
五五〇	把	手	付	品
五五一	同			
五五四	彩色畫付デキア	ンター		
五五五	同			

金	拾	圓	五六五	彩色畫付ハテル函
金	拾	圓	五五六	同
金	六	圓	五九四	睡
金	六	圓	五九五	壺
金	拾	圓	五九六	同
金	拾	圓	五九七	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六一一	簽
金	七圓五	拾錢	六一二	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六二〇	形
金	七圓五	拾錢	六二一	瓶
金	八	圓	六二四	插
金	八	圓	六二五	同
金	六	拾	六五四	瓶
金	六	拾	六五五	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六五六	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六五七	同
金	拾	圓	六五八	同
金	拾	圓	六五九	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六八〇	同
金	七圓五	拾錢	六八一	同
金	四	圓	六九七	掛(赤、金)
金	四	圓	六九八	(同)

四五

金	四	圓
金	四	圓
金	四	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	拾	圓
金	拾	圓
金	四	拾
金	四	拾
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	六	圓
金	七圓五	拾錢
金	七圓五	拾錢
金	七圓五	拾錢
金	七圓五	拾錢
金	八圓五	拾錢
金	拾	圓

四一五	四一六	四一九	四二〇	四二一	四二二	四二五	四二六	四二七	四二八	四二九	四三〇	四三一	四三二	四三三	四三四	四五一	四五二	四五三	四五四	四五五	四五六
綱	同	絹	同	金織	同	婦人	同	同	同	同	同	同	同	頭	同	黃銅	同	花	同	古代形	同
帶		帶		込		下								巾		睡		挿		壺	

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
金五拾錢	金五拾錢	金貳貳圓	金貳貳圓	金拾六圓	金拾六圓	金拾圓	金拾圓	金拾圓	金拾圓	金拾圓	金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金拾貳圓	金拾貳圓	金參圓	金拾貳圓	金拾貳圓	金九圓	金九圓	金九圓	金九圓
四五九	四六〇	四六二	四六三	四六四	四六五	四六六	四六七	四六八	四六九	四七〇	四七一	四七二	四七三	四七四	四七五	四八六	四八七	四八八	四八九	五〇二	五〇三
銅製角形花挿	同	瓶	同	九形花挿	同	大形睡壺	同	九形花挿	同	花挿	同	同	同	同	六角形	同	足付	同	同	デカンター	同
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金拾貳圓五拾錢	金拾貳圓五拾錢	金拾四圓	金拾四圓	金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金拾貳圓五拾錢	金拾貳圓五拾錢	金拾圓	金拾圓	金八圓	金八圓	金拾圓	金拾圓	金七圓五拾錢	金七圓五拾錢	金五圓	金五圓
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

三六二	ソノ及アムバ樹製蕨入	金九圓	三八七	ソノ及ジャチホウト製額縁	金拾圓
三六三	香粉入	金五圓	三八八	ジャチー製木匣	金參圓五拾錢
三六四	同	金五圓	三八九	同	金參圓五拾錢
三六五	盆	金拾壹圓	三九〇	同	金貳圓
三六六	ソノ及アムバロ製盆	金七圓五拾錢	三九一	同	金貳圓
三六七	ソノ樹製匏盆	金七圓五拾錢	三九二	木	金壹百圓
三六九	ジャチホウト製寫真函	金拾七圓五拾錢	三九三	同	金壹百圓
三七一	同	金拾七圓五拾錢	四〇〇	腰	金拾參圓
三七二	同製函	金拾貳圓	四〇一	帶	金七圓五拾錢
三七三	同	金拾貳圓	四〇二	同	金七圓五拾錢
三七四	同名刺入	金拾貳圓	四〇三	同	金貳拾五圓
三七五	同	金拾貳圓	四〇四	同	金貳拾五圓
三七六	同葉卷蕨入	金五圓	四〇五	同	金貳拾五圓
三七七	同	金五圓	四〇七	腰	金貳拾五圓
三七八	同匙函	金參圓五拾錢	四〇八	帶	金四拾圓
三七九	同	金參圓五拾錢	四〇九	ナ	金拾貳圓
三八〇	同地圖	金拾圓	四一〇	同	金參圓
三八一	同	金拾圓	四一一	同	金參圓
三八三	同印紙入函	金壹圓七拾五錢	四一二	同	金參圓
三八四	ソノ樹製紙ナイフ	金壹圓	四一三	同	金參圓
三八五	同	金壹圓貳拾五錢	四一四	同	金參圓五拾錢
三八六	ソノ及ジャチホウト製額縁	金貳拾圓	四一四、二同	同	金參圓五拾錢

二二七	上草履	一足	金貳圓五拾錢	三二三	六十センチメートル布三	金參圓
二二八	同	一足	金貳圓五拾錢	三二四	四十同	金參圓
二二九	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三二五	同	金參圓
二三〇	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三三七	二十同	金貳圓七拾五錢
二三一	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三三八	八十同	金貳圓五拾錢
二三二	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三三三	同	金貳圓五拾錢
二三三	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三三三	窓	金九圓
二三四	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三四四	同	金九圓
二三五	同	一足	金壹圓七拾五錢	三四五	同	金八圓
二四四	籠編	一	金壹圓貳拾五錢	三四六	同	金八圓
二五八	函瓶置	一	金七拾五錢	三四七	同	金七圓
二五九	同	一	金七拾五錢	三四八	同	金七圓
二六〇	同	一	金七拾五錢	三四九	同	金七圓
二六五	盆	一	金五拾錢	三五〇	同	金七圓
二六六	同	一	金五拾錢	三五〇	ソノ及アマバロ樹製函	金拾七圓五拾錢
二九二	籠	一	金貳拾五錢	三五二	同	金拾七圓五拾錢
二九三	同	一	金貳拾五錢	三五三	同	金拾七圓五拾錢
二九四	同	一	金貳拾五錢	三五四	同	金拾七圓五拾錢
二九五	同	一	金貳拾五錢	三五六	同名刺受	金貳拾圓
二九六	同	一	金貳拾五錢	三五八	手	金拾四圓
二九七	同	一	金貳拾五錢	三五九	ソノ及アマバロ樹製裏入	金拾圓
三二二	六十センチメートル布 (一センチメートルトハ 我三分二厘)	三	金參圓	三六一	同	金九圓





四〇	環	金壹圓五拾錢	一	六三	彈力護謨製葉卷賣入	一	金貳圓五拾錢
四一	同	金壹圓五拾錢	一	六五	同	一	金貳圓五拾錢
四二	腕	金四圓	一組	六六	机掛	一	金壹圓五拾錢
四三	同	金參圓五拾錢	一組	六七	同	一	金壹圓七拾五錢
四四	同	金壹圓貳拾錢	一組	六八	同	一	金貳圓五拾錢
四五	同	金七拾五錢	一組	六九	腰飾絹(赤、白)	一	金貳圓
四六	扣	金七圓五拾錢	一	七〇	同(紅、白、青)	一	金貳圓
四七	同	金七圓五拾錢	一	七一	同	一	金貳圓
四八	同	金七圓五拾錢	一	七二	同	一	金貳圓
四九	同	金六圓	一	七三	手拭	六	金貳圓五拾錢
五一	鍵環付ベテル製函	金七圓五拾錢	一	七四	砂金布	一打	金貳圓五拾錢
五二	同	金七圓五拾錢	一	七五	同	一打	金貳圓
五三	同	金五圓	一	七六	覆	一	金壹圓八拾錢
五四	同	金五圓	一	七七	同	一	金壹圓八拾錢
五五	彈力護謨製鞭	金拾圓	一	七八	スレンジング(紅金色帶)	一	金貳圓拾圓
五六	同	金拾圓	一	八六	同(白金色)	一	金拾八圓
五七	同	金拾圓	一	八八	石炭製インキ壺	一	金貳圓五拾錢
五八	同	金拾圓	一	八九	盆	一	金壹圓六拾錢
五九	同	金拾圓	一	九〇	レ	一	金貳圓
六〇	同	金拾圓	一	九一	ス	一	金貳圓
六一	同	金拾圓	一	九二	同	一	金壹圓五拾錢
六二	同	金拾圓	一	一〇四	同	一	金壹圓五拾錢

# 出品第四

出品人 瓜哇島バタビヤ和蘭陀東西局

## 技術工藝品 賣品目錄

番號	土產品名	個數	代價
一	帶	一	金貳拾圓
二	銀製劔鞘	一	金八圓
三	腕飾	一	金五圓五拾錢
四	同	一	金五圓
五	同	一	金五圓
六	同	一	金參圓
七	同	一	金參圓
八	形釣手	一	金參圓五拾錢
九	同	一	金貳圓五拾錢
一〇	同座褥用金片	一對	金參圓
一一	八角形同	一對	金參圓
一二	帶用金具	一	金參圓
一三	鳥形同	一	金參圓
一四	足輪及鈴	一組	金貳圓參拾錢
一五	扣	一組	金拾五圓
一六	耳環	一組	金五圓
一七	同	一組	金四圓

一八	耳環	一組	金四圓
一九	同	一組	金參圓五拾錢
二〇	同	一組	金四圓
二一	同	一組	金參圓
二二	同	一組	金參圓五拾錢
二三	同	一組	金參圓
二四	同	一組	金貳圓
二五	同	一組	金壹圓五拾錢
二六	同	一組	金壹圓
二七	毛髮留針	一組	金貳圓
二八	扣	一	金貳圓
二九	手網	一	金五圓
三〇	同	一	金五圓
三一	同	一	金五圓
三二	鍵環付ベテル函	一	金七圓五拾錢
三三	同	一	金七圓五拾錢
三四	毛髮留針	一	金五圓
三五	同	一	金五圓
三六	同	一	金四圓
三七	同	一	金參圓五拾錢
三八	同	一	金貳圓
三九	同	一	金壹圓五拾錢

作成セリ

二、ロムボク島地圖ハ二十萬分ノ一ノ圖ニシテ千八百九十七年ノ刊行ニテ千八百九十四年ヨリ千八百九十五年戰役後軍事地誌學ノ測量ヨリ作成セリ  
 山間ニ於ケル分界線ハ百メートルニ割出セリ平面地方ニ於ケル線點ハ二十メートルノ同距離ニ印畫セリ

## 第二類 技術工藝品

### 出品 第二

出品人 和蘭陀領總督 ルースブーム

折屏風 中央瓜哇製木彫刻五枚折

(非賣品)

### 出品 第三

出品人 和蘭陀出品局 ボロボエドル

寫眞 (瓜哇グドゥエーノ住宅ニシテ該島中最美ノ寺院)

(非賣品)

色ニ印刷サル

九、アチーン及附近獨立諸邦 五十萬分ノ一石版色刷

右ハ千九百一年刊行ニシテ圖ニ示サレタルハ右諸邦ノ小部分ニシテ内部ノ大ナル部分ハ土人ヨリ軍事上ノ恢復シタルモノ及同報告ニ依テ製作セラレタリ

ムーキン王七世時代

十、大アッチン地圖 四萬分ノ一 六枚

バイデー及タンデー地圖 四萬分ノ一 五枚

(二者共色石版刷)

右ノ内前者ハ故アツチーン王ノ領分ノ殆ンド全部ヲ示シ後者ハ千八百九十八年ヨリ千八百九十九年ニ於ケル我軍隊ノ行動ノ半部分ヲ顯スモノニシテ此圖ハ我軍ノ遠征中ニ作成サレタルモノナリ

## 第三 ボル子ヲ諸島地圖

十一、ボル子ヲ島地圖 (二百萬分ノ一  
(千九百二年再版石版刷))

右地誌上ノ地圖ハ旅行家及官用等ノ論據ニ依リ作成サル

十二、西部ボル子ヲ主居宅地圖 五十萬分ノ一石版刷四枚

右地圖ハ次ノ十三ニ於ケル地誌學上ノ地圖ニシテ縮少分割ニシテ官用製圖ノ位置本線路主ナル村落及土人部落ノ境界ヲ示セリ

十三、西部ボル子ヲ島 二十萬分ノ一 二十四枚

此圖ノ作成從事ハ千八百八十六年ニ基源シテ千八百九十五年ニ完成セリ

一定ノ標點トシテハ百四ヶ所ノ天文臺ノモノヲ使用シ其位置ハ天文觀測ヨリ決定セリ地圖ハメルケーター氏計畫法ヲ採用セリ此方法ヲ使用スル方最便益ニシテ赤道ヲ中心點トシテ區分シ該地方ノ地理學的位置ニ注意セリ各分割圖ハ緯度及經度ノ一度ト比較ヲナシ一萬二千三百二十一キロメートル平方ノ面積ヲ包有ス

地圖ハ石版原石ニ彫刻ス(各圖ハ五度又ハ八度刷ナリ)

同等ノ高度ニ於ケル分界線ハ十メートルヨリ少カラズ

其中ニモ點線ハ二十五度ノ同距離ニ印畫サレ百メートル第一ノ分界線ハ他ノ界線ヨリモ注意シテ印畫シタリ

十四、ビリトン地圖 二十萬分ノ一 千八百九十四年刊行

此圖ハ軍事地誌學上ヨリ測量セラレ

十五、バンカー及ロムボク地圖

一、バンカー島地圖ハ三十萬分ノ一ノ圖ニシテ千八百九十六年ノ刊行ニテ鑛山技師及官用ノモノヨリ得タル報告ニ依テ作成セラレ海岸方面ハ海圖ヨリ

カラシメタリ

四、パンジユマス住宅地圖

二萬五千分の一 三十一枚  
五萬分の一 六枚

右ハ總テ石版刷ニシテ中ニモ二萬五千分の一ノモノハ二度刷後者ハ六度刷ニシテ千九百年ヨリ千九百二年ノ間ニ於テ出版セリ

瓜哇ノ中央地軸ヲ基本トシ地理學ト同位ニテ各分割圖ハ凸出形ニ製作セリ二萬五千分の一ニ於ケル各圖ハ緯度及經度ノ各五度ニ於ケル同島ノ一部分ヲ十二、五メートルノ同距離ノ分界線ヲ以テ影出セリ五萬分の一ニ於ケル各分割圖ハ二十五メートルノ同距離ノ分界線ヲ以テ緯度及經度ノ十度ノ割合ヲ以テ製出セリ

五、バタビヤ、ベスキ、ブリンガーレゼンシー、ケデリー、バスルエン、プロボリンゴー等ノ各住宅地圖  
二十五萬分の一(分界線百二十五メートル)

右ノ前二島ハ彫刻ニ係リ後ノ三島ノモノハ石版刷ニシテ總テ全部ノモノハ旅行家用トシテ最モ必要ノモノタルコトヲ薦ム

各地圖ニハ注意書則チ農業及、種々ナル他ノ地誌上ニ利益アル説明書ヲ添付セルヲ以テ旅行家ニハ最大利益ノモノナルコトヲ認ム

六、瓜哇及マデニラ島鐵道及馬車鐵道線路

百萬分の一 千九百一年刊行石版刷

右ハ政府又ハ私設鐵道及馬車鐵道ノ採鑛及線路布設ノ略圖ヲ示シ且ツ馬車鐵道線ノ撮要及布設ニ付テハ政府ニ於テ設計又ハ許可ヲ得タルモノナリ

第二一 スマトラ島地圖

七、スマトラ島西海岸領内地圖 八萬分の一 二十七枚

右ハ首初ノ子午線トシテバタング氏子午線ニ依リ凸出形ニ設計シ各分割圖ハ千二百五十五キロメートル平方ノ概算地圖ヲ包括シテ緯度及經度ノ各二十度ノ比較ヲ以テ四十メートルノ同距離ニ於テ水平曲ニ彫刻シ(各第十曲ハ重意ヲ以テ畫カル)高所ハ主ナル頂上ヲ影出シテ全面積ヲ包メリ

各分割圖ハ指標圖ニ於ケル各數ニ依リ表出サレテ分割線ノ多數ニ依リ十度又ハ十二度刷トセリ

八、スマトラ島西海岸領内地圖 二萬分の一 十六枚

右ハ出品中四萬分の一、四枚モノニ對照シ且ツ第二十二ニ於ケル八萬分の一ノモノニ各相對照シ得ベシ(石版印刷)

黒、褐、緑ノ三色ニ印刷サレタルモノハ軍用地圖ト稱セル各分割地圖ハ二十メートルノ同距離ノ分界線ヲ以テ緯度及經度ノ各十度ニ比較サルベシ

二萬分の一地圖ハ十メートルノ同距離ノ高度分界線ヲ以テ緯度及經度ノ各五度ノ比較ニ於テ黒及褐ノ二

## 第一類

和蘭陀領印度バタビヤ地理局出品

### 地誌用地圖

バタビヤ地理局が今回ノ勸業博覽會ニ地圖ヲ出品セル目的ハ軍用及經濟的ナル地誌トシテ竝ニ地理學ニ關シテ本局ガ十年間ニ於テ得タル所ノ苦心ノ結果ヲ示シ尙且想起セル異種ノ方法ヲ以テ得タル學術上ノ好果ヲ示サンガ爲メナリ即チ寫眞術上着色石版刷ニシテ石版原石ニ直チニ彫刻セルモノナリ各種方法ノ見本ハ出品ノ餘地無之ヲ以テ少數ヲ出品セリ

最近ノ出版ニナレル二萬五千分ノ一及五萬分ノ一ナルバンシユマ住宅ノ地圖及千八百九十三年出版ノ二萬分ノ一二百八枚ニ分割セル完全ナルケデリー住宅地圖(以前ニ出版サレタル瓜哇島地圖ノ二千百十七枚ハ黑一度刷ニテ發刊セラル)ハ瓜哇島地圖ノ見本トシテ出品ス

スマトラ西海岸地誌地圖ノ見本ハ八萬分ノ一壹枚、二千分ノ一石版刷十六枚及四萬分ノ一石版刷四枚ヲ陳列ス

### 第一 瓜哇島地圖

一、バタビヤ及附近地圖 五萬分ノ一彫刻非賣品

右ハ住宅及バタビヤノ地誌上ニ關係アル分部ヲ縮少シタル地圖ナリ

二、グイテンゾルグ及附近地圖 二萬分ノ一石版刷地圖

右ハバタビヤ住宅ノ地圖ニシテ九色ニ印刷サレタリ(黑、濃青、淡青、草綠、赤、洋紅、黃、綠、褐色ノ九色)

三、ゲデリー住宅地圖 二萬分ノ一石版刷 二百八枚

千八百九十三年刊行ニシテ石版二度刷、分界線ハ十メートルノ等分ノ高度ニ分界サル

即ニ説明シタル如ク瓜哇各住宅ノ地圖ハ千八百九十三年ノ始ニ於テハ黑ノ一色ニテ印刷サレタリ

地圖ノ簡明ナル影出ヲ望ンデ褐色ヲ以テ分界線ヲ印刷スル爲メニ千八百九十三年ニ之レヲ印刷シ而シテ同年引繼キ二萬分ノ一及二萬五千分ノ一ノ割合ヲ以テ印刷スルコトトナレリ

最古ノ地圖ハ各住宅ノ中央地軸ヲ中心トシテ算出シ地理學上ノ同位ヲ以テフラムスチー氏ノ變形凸出法ニ倣ヒ作成セリ

新製地圖即チスマトラ島及中央瓜哇ニ於ケル近代地圖ニ顯ハサレタル住宅等ハ總テ各島嶼ノ地軸ヲ中心トシテ地理學上ト同位ヲ以テ算出シ各地圖ヲシテ一面ノ大ナル地圖ニモ容易ニ比較シ得ルノ便益ヲ得易



目

錄





和蘭陀印度ノ概略及其物産ノ概略ノ序辭ヲ終ルニ當リテ一言ス斯如一小書冊ニ於テハ充分ナル説明ヲ爲シ得ザルヲ以テ和蘭陀領東部印度群島ニ於ケル商工業上ノ性質ニ就キ成シ得ベキ限り明瞭ナル説明ヲ致サレンコトヲ希望シ本博覽會ニ於テ拙者ガ和蘭陀領印度部ヲ代表スベク任命セラレシヲ以テ拙者ハ出品物及其他ノ事物ニ關シテ貴問ニ應答シ且熱心以テ報告ヲ致サンコトヲ希望シテ止マズ

此目的ニ對シテ拙者ハ四月三十日迄毎月曜日及木曜日ニ於テ午前十時三十分ヨリ正午十二時迄ノ間ニ於テ博覽會和蘭陀領印度出品部内若シクハ神戸ナリエンタルホテルニ於テ面談致スベシ

日本委托代表委員神戸元居留地二十一番アイ、エー、エリナン氏ハ亦拙者ノ滞在中又ハ歸國後ニ係ラズ親シク貴問ニ應ズ可シ

千九百〇三年二月

神戸オリエンタルホテルニ於テ

エイチ、ルード、デューモッシ識

價格ハ左ノ如シ

一	斤	塊	八	仙
牛	斤	塊	四	仙
小	半	斤	二	仙
廿	斤	入	百六十	仙

### 土產工業

此ハ品質及品位ノ視察竝最モ變リタル性質及使用ノ兩點ヨリ最重要ノモノナルベシ

土產ノ内ニテ值價アル者ハバチク(染上及蠟塗リ反物)、絹及綿絲ノ織物、レース、銅及錫細工物、銀線細工、彫刻物等ナリ

バタビヤニ於ケルヴリーニンギングヲーストエンウエスト(東及西協會)ハ本會ニ陳列シタル如キ土產ノ品種ノ輸出ヲ企テント過ギシ時代ヨリ之レニ從事シツ、アリ

人民ノ事情ノ改善ト他ノ慈善的事由ガ土產ヲ保護スルコトニ於テ該協會ノ主旨トスル所ナリ爲メニ永久ノ陳列所ヲバタビヤニ設立セリ本博覽會ニ和蘭陀領印度部ニ於テ出品陳列セル豐饒ナル集收品ハ、ドジョエクジャ、ソロ、ラスセム、ペラクロンガン及ガロエトニ於ケルバチク(品名)ガロング(品名)及スレンジング、スマトラ島シレーブス島ニ於ケル絹其外ノ織物、バラムバングニ於ケルレース、グリスーニ於ケル銅製作品及ベシヤンカー及ビルトンニ於ケル錫製作品、バダングニ於ケル銀線細工、レムバング及ジャバラニ於ケル彫刻物等ヨリ成立セルナリ

特ニ注目ス可キハ和蘭陀領印度總督ヨリノ出品ニ係ル五枚折大形屏風ナリ此ノ出品物ハ吾人ノ思考スル所ニ於テ技術上ノ作事ト及職人ノ高尚ナル性質ニ對シテ特ニ多大ナル注意ヲ要スルモノナランカ、

皮類及羽毛類

牛皮、水牛皮羊皮、山羊皮、蜥蜴皮及鳥ノ羽毛ハ和蘭陀殖民地ノ大ナル輸出ヲ形成セリ

以下ニ羽毛ノ輸出額ヲ示サン

千八百九十六年——七年

四、二二〇、四一〇、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

四、五二三、二三九 キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

五、一六〇、七四六 キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

五、七九三、四九五 キロ

千九百 年——一年

六、一八〇、八六八 キロ

輸出サレタル羽毛ヲ價格ヲ以テ顯セバ

千八百九十六年——七年

二三四、八七三、ギルダ―

千八百九十七年——八年

二二九、一九五、ギルダ―

千八百九十八年——九年

三二二、〇八五、ギルダ―

千八百九十九年——千九百年

四一八、八三五、ギルダ―

千九百 年——一年

三三一、一一八、ギルダ―

皮ノ輸出税金ハ從價二分ナリ

乾シタル鳥ノ巢則チ支那ニ於テ食料トセラル、モノハ亦輸出サレ輸出税ハ從價六分ナリ

鹽

政府ハマドゥラー島内大部分ニ對シ製鹽ヲ主宰且制限シ全洲（群島中）中ニ政府ノ權限ヲ以テ販賣

セリ

官立製鹽場ノ寫眞則カクアングトニ於ケル工場現今ハ罐入ナルモ其所ニ於テ包裝サラル、工場ノ圖ヲ出品ト共ニ觀覽ニ供シ且シ鹽ノ見本品ヲモ出品セリ

千九百年——一年

二三、三六九、〇六九 キロ

公競賣ニ於テブシヤンカー錫ノ賣約ハ主トシテ和蘭陀ニ行ハル然シテ政府ハ現今領内印度ニ於ケル產物ノ部分ヲ賣ル希望ニ就テハ目下思考ニ屬ス、ビルトン會社ハハタビタニ於テ賣出ツ、アリテ毎月一時ニ大約六十萬斤ハ販賣サル、ナリ

現今ノ價格ハ百斤ニ付凡九十ギルダナリ

輸出税ハ錫百斤ニ付三、五〇ギルダナリ課ス

出品物ニ對シテ錫ニ就キ尙以上ヲ知ラント欲セラル、ナラバブジヤンカーニ於テハ官立工場ノ長官又ビルトンニ於テハビルトン會社ニ問合ハサルベシ

### 貝類及眞珠漁

貝類ノ大取引及昔古ヨリ引繼ケル眞珠漁ハ和蘭陀領印度ノ收入ヲ作成スルモノニシテ貝

類ニ於ケル種類ハ發見サレ且ツ廣ク輸出サル然レドモ見本品ノ少許ヲ本會ニ示表シ置ケリ、初メノ物ハ眞珠ノ母貝、フロアス、トロカス、鼈甲等ニシテ（粗製）百斤ニ付百ギルダヨリ百五十ギルダトス千八百九十六年ヨリ千九百〇一年ニ渉ル間ニ於テ左表ノ如ク大ナル増進ヲ示セリ

千八百九十六年——七年

三九四、五二八、ギルダ

千八百九十七年——八年

五四三、八七八、ギルダ

千八百九十八年——九年

八〇一、八三一、ギルダ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一一、三三六、七〇二、ギルダ

千九百年——一年

二、六一八、〇五七、ギルダ

眞珠漁ハ既ニ和蘭陀人が渡來セシ當時ニ土人ノ主要ナル業ナリシナリ、珍貴且高貴ナル眞珠及上質眞珠ノ多量ハ刻下尙發見シ得ベク且輸出サレ特ニ殖民地内及支那地方ニ輸出ス

右同期ニ於テ日本ニ輸送シタルハ

千八百九十六年——七年

千八百九十七年——八年

千八百九十八年——九年

千八百九十九年——千九百年

千九百年——一年

九、一八九、七二七、リツトル

七、〇三二、一九五 リツトル

不 明

三、六七五、四一四 リツトル

七、四九九、〇〇〇 リツトル

ダイヤモンド、金、銀、鑛ハ私掘ニ係リ此等ノ鑛物ノ商業ニ於ケル企業ハ最近ノ事ニシテ詳細ニ記スルコトヲ得ザルモ着手ナシツ、アル數會社ノ名稱ヲ列記セバスマトラ島レッドジャングレボング探掘會社、シレープスニニザラランドインヂヤ、ソエマタタ及トトク探掘會社(三會社アリ)アリボル子ヲニハカハーヤンエンドロエーマー會社其他アリ

錫探掘ハ多少昔古ヨリノ事業ニテ國ノ各所ニ創始サル和蘭人其者モ十八世紀ノ初代ニ於テ此事業ニ從事シツ、アリタリ、此島ニ於テハ現今政府ノ主宰スル所ナルモビルトン及シングケプニ於テハ私掘トス則チビルトン錫會社及シングケプ錫會社アリ

左表ハ五ケ年ニ於ケル錫ノ輸出額トス

千八百九十六年——七年

千八百九十七年——八年

千八百九十八年——九年

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一三、四五三、七五八、キロ

一四、一〇七、六四五 キロ

一六、四四五、八八二 キロ

一八、三一〇、一六五 キロ

人ノ記錄ニ依レバ金銀ノ國トシテ知ラル、如ク其鑛產ノ富ニ於テハ永ク知ラル、地方ナリ、商業上ノ關係ヨリ列記スレバ石炭、石炭油、タイヤモンド、金、銀、錫、銅、鐵、及他ノ鑛物等ナリ

石炭採掘ハ和蘭陀領印度ニ於ケル第一ノ事業ニシテ大鑛山ノ一ハスマトラ島ノ西海岸ニ於ケルラブピリンニテ政府ノ主管ニ係リ政府ニ供給ヲナシ且ツ多クノ汽船ハバダング(クイーンエムマー港)ニ採炭ノ爲メニ寄港スルモノ多シ、本博覽會ニ大ナル蓄積ヲ以テ示セルモノハ鑛業及港灣ニ至ル石炭運搬線ヲ示サンガ爲メニ我政府ノ送付スル所ナリ

石炭油事業ハ此二十年來ニ於テ長足ノ進步ヲナシスマトラ島瓜哇島及ボルネオ島トノ接續ヲ以テ大多數ナル企業トス著名ナル企業者ノ中ニハ和蘭陀領印度ニ於ケル石炭油井ノ採掘者ハ「スマトラ」ニローヤルニザーランド會社、モエヲラエニム、アリ「ヘラムバング」ニ石油會社アリ、「ラングカット」マインニング、エンドフロステキスプロイテーシヨン、鑛山森林採掘會社アリテ此等ハ皆スマトラ島ニ有リ、瓜哇島ニ於テハジヨルラド石油會社アリテ油類、シレシン、バラビン、蠟燭等ノ製造ヲナシ其品々ノ見本ハ和蘭陀領印度出品中ニ有リ終リニボルネオ島ニ於テハ瓦斯油ハ液體薪料、及水白石油ヲ出品シテ其見本ノ數種ヲ陳列セルニザーランドインデヤ工業及貿易會社アリ

近時五ヶ年ニ於ケル石炭油ノ輸出表ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年	八二、九五九、二四五、リットル
千八百九十七年——八年	二一六、〇五〇、六三〇 リットル
千八百九十八年——九年	八一、八八九、〇三四 リットル
千八百九十九年——千九百年	六〇、九〇六、八六二 リットル
千九百年——一年	二〇八、一九一、五八九 リットル

格價ハ一般ニ百斤ニ付五ギルダールヨリ二十五ギルダールノ間ニ有リ

## 樹皮及製帽業

群島ニ於ケル巨多ノ森林物産中種々ナル樹皮ノ交易ハ過グル數年間ニ於テ大ニ進達ヲ來セリウツロー樹ノ皮、バ、ヤ樹皮及他ノ樹ノ皮ハ帽子ノ製材トシテ歐洲ニ多ク採用セラル、實ニ瓜哇ニ於ケル帽子ノ産額ハ非常ニ増加シテ國內ニ於ケル最モ著名ナル産業ノ一トナレリ

タンゲランニ於テバタバヤノ住宅ニハ土人ノ數千人ガ竹ヲ以テ帽子ノ製造ニ依テ豐ナル性活ヲ送リツ、アリ其見本トシテ本博覽會ニ於テ本部品出中第四類第 號出品ヲ見バ瓜哇産品ハ如何ニ完全ナル點ニ進ミタルヤヲ知ルコトヲ得ベシ

年々帽子ノ二百萬ヨリ二百五十萬個ガ世界ノ總テノ市場ニ顯ハレテ敏捷ナル價值ヲ有スルカラ知ルコトヲ得ン

## 植物油

異種ノ植物油ガ食料、イルミチーヨン（光輝裝飾）及香料トシテ使用サル、其物ガ群島ニ於テ採收サル、コトヲ記載スルモ亦利益アルナラン此油ノ消費ハ主トシテ群島ニ使用サル然シ亦盛大ナル外國輸出ヲナシツ、アリ而シテ椰子油、及カトシング油ノ二大主要輸出品種ニ付キ表ヲ示サンニ

千八百九十六年——七年	一、九四八、五九九、リテル	二、二二八、八九八、キロ
千八百九十七年——八年	一、六六二、七三八、リテル	一、五二八、一九一、キロ
千八百九十八年——九年	二、九〇〇、五六五、リテル	二、六八〇、〇五六、キロ
千八百九十九年——千九百年	二、九七一、七六六、リテル	三、六〇五、四〇二、キロ
千九百年——一年	二、三八〇、七七九、リテル	二、〇一〇、七七九、キロ

如何ニ主要ノ油ガ近年ニ於テ交易上發達シタルヤヲ考ヘ得ベシ此油ノ異ナリタル各種類ハ和蘭陀領印度出品部ニ於テ陳列サレリ

## 鑛産

和蘭陀領印度ニ於テ鑛業組織の採掘ハ比較的近時ノ事業ナリト雖モ群島ハ昔古亞刺比亞人及支那



ガムミー エラスチカム、カウチヨウク則チ字消護謨ハ或ル種ノ樹ヨリ製出シ其主要ノ部分ハファイカス エラスチカトシ且亦ガタバーチャー ハイソナンドラ ガターヨリ抽出サル、字消護謨及ガタバーチャーノ兩種共和蘭陀領印度ノ主要產物ニシテ其等ノ用法ニ附キテハ全般ニ承認且知ラル、所ナリ

最近五ヶ年ニ於ケル輸出額ハ左表ニ示ス

千八百九十六年——七年

三、二五五、三〇一、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

四、七五六、三四六、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

八、七四六、四六三、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

九、〇四〇、五六五、キロ

千九百 年——一年

七、七二四、三六八、キロ

特ニ價格トシテハ記載スルコト困難ニシテ種類ニ依ルト云へ百斤ニ付キ三十ギルダ以下ヨリ八十ギルダ迄トス

## 籐 杖

是モ亦和蘭陀領群島全般ニ於テ大數產出スル物產ニシテ和蘭陀本國ニ多數ノ供給ニ具フルノミナラズ亦巨多ノ量ヲ以テ外國ニ輸出サレ大ニ荷造及編物材料トシテ使用サル

最近五ヶ年ニ於ケル輸出頻左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

一八、三四七、四八五、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

一五、〇二五、九四二、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

一七、五二四、二五六、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

二六、九四五、九六二、キロ

千九百 年——一年

二三、五二七、〇二二、キロ

百斤ニ對シ三十二ギルダ―ヨリ三十三ギルダ―ナリ

ガム ベンゾエン(護謨ベンジカミン)ハ西部瓜哇及スマトラ島ニ於テ特ニストリヤクツス ベンゾインヨリ採收ス此種ハ藥劑用トシテ亦香料トシテ使用セラレ領内群島中及殖民地内ニ最モ廣ク使用サル  
輸出額表ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

九八〇、八三二 キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

八二二、一一二 キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

九八六、九五二 キロ

千八百五十九年——千九百年

一、三二五、九二一 キロ

千 九 百 年——一年

一、二七五、二八三 キロ

價格ハ最モ品種ニ依リテ百斤ニ付四十ギルダ―以下ニシテ高價ノモノ及最高價ノモノニ至リテハ百四十ギルダ―以上トス

ガム キヤバハルシサルピナシエニ起源シテシレズス及附近ノ島中ニ産シワニスノ原料ニ使用サル  
輸出額表ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

五、九二七、八四〇 キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

四、四九八、三八六 キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

三、一七六、九九七 キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

四、七六九、二二三 キロ

千 九 百 年——一年

五、九九五、六九六 キロ

此種ノ代價ハ品質及堅質ノ如何ニ依リ現今百斤ニ七ギルダ―ヨリ二十七ギルダ―ナリ

千九百一年——一年

四九四、二九六ギルダ

デヤチー樹ノ目下ノ市價ハ丈ニ依テ一立方メートルニ對シ三十ギルダヨリ百五十ギルダ（及其以上）ヲ左右セリ

千九百一年ニ於テ日本ニ輸入サレタルデヤチー樹ハ千二百三十一ギルダノ少許ナルモ將來ニ於テ大ニ増進スルナランコトヲ望ミ得ベシ

（以前ニ記シタル如ク）新汽船航路ガ兩國間ニ於ケルデヤチー樹ノ秀材其物が將來ノ増進ノ最モ宜シキ本源タルコトヲ事實ノ起源トシテ輸入ノ増進ヲ望ムコトハ疑ヲ懷カザルナリ

此樹ノ堅固ナルコトノ證左ニ付テハ本會ノ出品物ニ依テ知ルヲ得ベシ且本品ヲ出品シタルコトニ依リ日本トバタビヤノ兩邦ニ於ケル將來市場ノ繁榮ヲ來スナランカ

護謨（ゴム） 和蘭陀領群島ノ豐饒ナル森林ハ天然ニ護謨ノ大貯藏場ニシテ此產物ノ最重要ナル一ハ「ダマアルバー」ヨリ製出サレタル「護謨ダマ」ニシテ廣クワニス製造原料トナル此物產ノ大量ハスマトラ島（ペランバング、バンケチラン等）及ボルネオ島（ボスチャナック）ヨリ產ス

左表ハ護謨ノ取引ニ對スルモノヲ示ス

千八百九十六年——七年

三、七六四、〇三九、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

四、六四三、七七三、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

五、八九六、三一〇、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

六、二六九、八一六、キロ

千九百一年——一年

四、一七四、三三七、キロ

材料ハ全般第一着ニ收納シ而シテ雙方共分割又ハ混合シテ五形ニ於テ賣ラレ善良ニ採收サレタル「ガムタマ」ハ

千八百九十八年——九年

五、九六五、三三八 キロ

千八百九十九年——九百年

六、六六八、七五五 キロ

千九百年——一年

六、〇七六、一五八 キロ

### 森林及森林產物

和蘭陀領群島ノ大ナル島嶼ハ尙廣大ナル森林アリテ一般ニ涉リテ注意スベキ遺物處分ニ就テノ其等ノ事項ヲ記載シ且ツ是等ノ要用ナル產物ノ收穫ヲ求ンコトヲ求ム昨世紀ノ中頃ニ於テハ森林ノ保存ニ就キ少許ノ保護ヲ爲スニ至リシモ亦一方ニ於テハ非常ニ高價ナルデヂヤチー樹及木材ノ他種類ニ對シテ多クノ地方ニ於テハ伐採セラレタリ

トハ云ヘ千八百四十九年以後特別ニ千八百六十五年及千八百七十四年以後ハ森林ニ於ケル政廳ノ監督ハ正格トナリ其以來ニ於テハ完全ニ官吏ヲシテ木材ノ珍重ナル地方ニ對シ保護ノ重キヲ加ヘタルニ依リ氣候ニ適應シ而シテ河海圖說ノ地位ニ適合セシムルニ至レリ

森林產物ノ數種ノ特質物ハ利潤深ク主トシテ大ナル森林トシテ且ツ外國ニ向テ多ク供給サル、著名ナルデヂチー樹ノ外ニ他ニ數多ノ重要ナル木材多大ニシテ最も高價ノ一ナルハンノ樹ニシテ最良質彫刻材料ノ家具ニ使用サル次ニハ樟腦樹及檀香木(ビヤクダン)樹ニシテ二者共ニ香氣ヲ有ス亦次イデビンタンゴエ樹、ポエンゴエ樹、ドザヨエヤ樹、ランガス樹、ラサマラ樹、ウヲロエー樹、及多大ナル他種類ナリ

木材ノ多數ハ和蘭陀本國ニ使用サル、モ亦最近五ヶ年ニ於ケル輸出表ニ依テ輸出價格ヲ概見スルヲ得ベシ

千八百九十六年——七年

四八三、九一二 ギルダー

千八百九十七年——八年

四三五、六一一 ギルダー

千八百九十八年——九年

四六四、五七八 ギルダー

千八百九十九年——九百年

九四七、一八二 ギルダー

キロナルモ次第二増加スベシ且製産地方ハ尙多大ノ製産力アリ

現今ノ價格ハ百斤ニ付大約二十ギルダヨリ二十五ギルダ以内ナリ

### 他種物産

他ノ農産物トシテハ丁子ナリ其和蘭陀領印度ヨリノ千九百〇一年ニ於ケル輸出額ハ十八萬四千

九百二十キロニ昇ル、ピーナン種サゴ種及タビヲカ種粉製トス各種ノ輸出表ヲ示セバ

ヘーナン種ハ

千八百九十六年——七年

一〇、二七八、七九六、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

九、七〇二、〇三五、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

一二、四一三、八五六、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九〇〇年

一四、六二八、六七〇、キロ

千九百——一年

一六、六九〇、八九〇、キロ

サーゴ種ハ

千八百九十六年——七年

四、一二四、三四六、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

六、九一六、六〇〇、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

九、二三八、九六四、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一二、三二八、六五六、キロ

千九百——一年

一一、七四三、八六五、キロ

タヒヲカ種輸出著大ナル増額ヲ示セバ

千八百九十六年——七年

四〇〇、五八八、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

一、九七一、六五三、キロ

ガムビーヤ、及カットナ カムビーヤ及カットナ目下特ニリヨウ、リンガー群島及スマトラ島ニ耕作

セラレ耕作者ハ主トシテ土人及支那人ナリ此品ノ製産ハ主トシテ右群島中ニ産ス

左ニ表ヲ掲ゲテ又重要品ノ一ナルコトヲ示シガムビーヤノ年々キロヲ以テ輸出スル斤量ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

七百十九萬三千〇五十五

千八百九十七年——八年

五百二十五萬二千八百九十四

千八百九十八年——九年

七百〇一萬八千四百八十六

千八百九十九年——千九百年

六百十九萬五千百九十九

千九百年——一年

四百〇八萬八千三百九十三

現今ノ價格ハ精良品百斤ニ付二十五ギルダ―ヨリ四十ギルダ―以内ナリ

該品ハ目下日本ニ輸入シテ試賣ナシツ、アリ

カパス（棉花）及カボク 印度地方ハ棉花ノ土產地トシテ信セラレ而シテ和蘭陀人ガ該樹ヲ發見スル以

前和蘭陀領印度ニ輸入シタルモノナリ、カパス（棉花）ニ次デ群島中ニ産スルモノハ（カボク）ナリ

左表ハ該品取引上ノ擴張ヲ示シ其量ハキログラムナリ

千八百九十六年——七年

一、四六五、六五四

二、五五七、一六三

千八百九十七年——八年

四、二七四、九四一

二、八八一、八八四

千八百九十八年——九年

五、〇八五、〇九四

三、一一七、五八〇

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一三、九五二、〇四〇

三、八四一、四一一

千九百年——一年

三、三一六、九〇〇

三、四八七、六四七

千八百九十八年ニ於テ該品ノ日本ニ輸入セラレタルハ僅カニ六十一ロキニテ千九百六年ニ於テハ千九百八十二

千九百年——一年 六十二萬二千五百六十二 二百八十六萬千五百十八  
 價格ニ就テハ品種及斤量ニ依ルノミナラズ市場手入ノ如何ニ依ル目下適意ノ品種ニ於ケル價格ハ左ニ依リ判明  
 ス可シ

ナ ッ ト メ グ

殼 付

百斤ニ付

大約 五十ギルダーヨリ六十ギルダー

同

一ツ選

同

同 四十ギルダーヨリ百十ギルダー

メ ー ス (香料)

同

同 六十ギルダーヨリ百三十ギルダー

右兩種共ニ輸出税ハ無税ナリ

## 胡椒

胡椒ハ和蘭陀人ガ印度ニ來ル以前ニ於テ和蘭陀領印度ニテ既ニ耕作セラレ而シテ和蘭陀人ノ初代  
 殖民ノ當時ニテハ輸出品ノ重要商品タリ、總テ他種ノ製產物ガ初當ニ於テハ政府事業ニシテ後來私作ヲ許セシ  
 モ胡椒ハ當初ヨリ一般私作ニ係リ特ニ土人及支那人ノ事業家ヲ多シトス

胡椒ハ現今ヌマトラ島(ラムボン)地方及アトゼーニ於テ及リヲウ及リングガ―群島ニ特作セラレ品種ハ三種  
 ニシテ別チ黑胡椒、白胡椒、キュベブ、前二種ノ輸出高ハ左表ニキログラムヲ以テ統計ヲ示ス

黑 胡 椒

白 胡 椒

千八百九十六年——七年

千二百八十五萬六千五百五十五

百二十萬三千五百十三

千八百九十七年——八年

千三百十五萬六千四百三十六

九十一萬七千五百九十四

千八百九十八年——九年

千二百九十九萬七千七百七十三

七十一萬三千二百四十四

千八百九十九年——千九百年

千〇三十九萬三千〇二十

八十四萬〇二百十一

千九百年——一年

千百十七萬三千七百十八

六十三萬五千五百二十

現今「ラムボン」黑胡椒ノ價格ハ大約百斤ニ付三十三ギルダーニシテ輸出税ハ無税ナリ

千八百九十六年——七年

七十八萬三千二百七十キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

九十萬七千〇四十六キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

九十九萬八千八百八十キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一百一十一萬四千四百四十七キロ

千九百——一年

一百三十六萬五千五百七十キロ

右ノ表ハ漸次増加ノ有様ヲ示セリ

代價ハ百斤ニ付四十ギルダ―ヨリ八十ギルダ―トス

ナットメグ及香料 和蘭陀領印度ニ於ケル貿易品中重要且利益アル輸出品ニシテ貿易ノ中心點トシテア

ムボイナニ初メテ起源セリ

アムボイナ、パンダ及モラクコスニ於テハ現今盛大ニ取引セラレナットメグ及香料ノ良質品ハ尙和蘭陀印度ニ

製産スルヲ得ベシ、ナットメグハ殻ノ儘又ハ皮ヲ剝ギタルモノ及麝ヲ以テ包ムモノニテモ輸出セラル麝ニテ包

ムトハ一ツ選リニスルコトナリ、

ナットメグバタモ或ル地方ニ輸出セララル

ナットメグ及香料ノ五ケ年ニ於ケル輸出表ハキロニ依リ算出シ左ノ如シ

メ―ス(香料)

ナットメグ

千八百九十六年——七年

三十二萬八千九百二十六

一百四十七萬三千三百〇六

千八百九十七年——八年

三十六萬七千四百七十三

一百九十四萬六千五百九十二

千八百五十八年——九年

三十九萬七千百十

一百八十八萬九千七百七十二

千八百九十九年——千九百年

五十二萬四千二百九十七

二百六十七萬〇四百三十一



輸出適合食用米ヲ價格ハ百斤ニ對シ五ギルダ―ヨリ八ギルダ―ニシテインドラマヨエー印ハ瓜哇產米中ノ上質トス

輸出税ハ課セズ

コプ― 此レハ乾カシタル椰子ヨリ製シテ群島中ニハ古クヨリ存在セシモ殖民地ヨリ輸出セシハ最近ノ事ニシテコプ―ラ製產ハ四十有年來耕作セラレ以下ノ表ニ依テ目下ノ輸出ガ如何ニ盛大ナルヲ知ルヲ可シ

千八百九十六年——七年

三千九百三十五萬六千七百四十二キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

二千五百九十一萬六千八百五十二キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

八千九百七十四萬五千六百六十六キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

一億〇五百八十六萬三千〇六十九キロ

千九百年——一年

六千八百八十八萬三千五百八十七キロ

千九百年ニ於テ四千九百〇一キロハ日本ヘ輸入サレタリ

コプ―ラ製產物ハ主トシラ石鹼原料ニシテ且ツマーガリン製劑ニモ使用セラル市場ノ傾向及品質ニ於ケル格價ハ七ギルダ―ヨリ十ギルダ―ニシテ日光乾燥ノコプ―ラハ釜ニテ乾ス方ヲ撰擇セリ此品ハ輸出税目ニナシ

椰子(コ、) 瓜哇島ニ於ケル產物中ニテ大ナル消費額ニ上リ且ツ日本ノ商人ヲシテ珈琲ノ如ク利益ヲ得セ

シムルモノハ則チ椰子ナリ、椰子樹ハ第十七世紀ノ頃ニ於テ初メテメナドニ輸入セラレテ爾後該樹ノ耕作ハ全群島中ニ行渡リテ耕作セラル、ニ至レリ

特種ノ注意ガ製產上ニ及技術ニ於テ試驗場ガ瓜哇島ハラチガニ特ニ設置セラル、此局ノ出品物ハ和蘭陀領印度出品部ニ於テ見ルコトヲ得ベシ

椰子ノ輸出ニ得ル統計ハ左ノ如シ

ルノミナラズ品質ニ於テモ亦瓜哇ハ現今精良品ヲ産スルコトヲ表示スルニ至ル記録ニ依ルニ和蘭陀領印度ヨリ  
ノ輸出ニ於テ繼續シタル改良ヲ示シ且ツ千九百〇一年ニハ日本へ僅々百十キロ輸入サレタルモ他國へノ輸出ニ  
對シテハ左表ニ依テ見ルヲ得ベシ

千八百九十六年——七年

三、六三九、五八三、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

四、〇三七、一八八、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

五、六八八、三一〇、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

六、九〇三、九三二、キロ

千九百——一年

七、三五六、七三〇、キロ

價格ハ此處ニ表示スルニハ品質ニ依リ相違ス然シ瓜哇産ハ他ノ茶ヲ産出スル國々ノモノト容易ニ競フヲ得ベシ  
米 ハ最モ速キ時代ニ知レタル記録以前ニ和蘭陀領印度ニ耕作セラレ而シテ數百年間主トシテ土人ノ主産  
タリシナリ

和蘭陀殖民地ニ於テ米耕作ニ對シ二種ノ方法ニ依ル則チ濕澤ナラザル地ニ植付タルモノト濕澤ナル平坦ノ地ニ  
植ユルモノトニシテ第一ノ法ハ舊法ニシテ全般ノ採用スル處ニ非ズ歐洲及諸國ニ輸出サレタルモノハ濕澤ナル  
米田ヨリ收穫シタルモノナリ精米ノ輸出サレタル統計ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

二五、三六九、一二一、キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

三三、三五一、四八五、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

四二、六〇六、七九二、キロ

千八百九十九年——千九百年

四三、〇六七、七一一、キロ

千九百——一年

三三、一九八、三七七、キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

四六、八一、四六七

千八百九十九年——千九百年

五三、九七四、七五四

千九百年——一年

四四、四二八、七五三

日本ト和蘭陀領印度ノ兩國ニ於テ各國誌ニハ煙草ニ對シテ記錄ヲ認メスト雖モ然シ商業上ニ於テ此商品則チ煙草ハ確カニ盛大ナル取引ヲ爲スニ至ルコトノ希望ヲ表白シ得ベシ且如斯交易ニ對シテ日本帝國ト和蘭陀殖民地間ニ新汽船航路ヲ開カル、ト共ニ益々増進スベシ

氣候ノ適應ト土地ノ豐饒ナルノミナラズ和蘭陀人耕作家ノ一大注意ニ依テ和蘭陀領印度ノ煙草ハ世界ニ著明ナリ

各種煙草ノ價格品質、商標ノ如何ニ依ルト雖モ亦特ニ市場ノ意向ニ依ルモ價格ハ劣等品半キロニ付十五仙及此以下品モアリテ高價ノモノハ二ギルダ又ハ以上ノ價格ヲ示セリ

輸出稅ハ百キロニ對シ一ギルダナリ

我政廳ハ日本ノ勸誘ニ從テ出品ヲナシタルモ其中ニ煙草ノ見本品ヲ加ヘザリシヲ悔ミ且ツ我和蘭領印度物產ノ各種ト同ジク見本品ノ内ニ加參シ得ザリシハ遠キ殖民地ヨリ採集ヲナササル可カラザル事及煙草收穫ノ適時ニ非ザルニ歸スモノナリ

然シナガラ出品セザリシ物產ノ見本ニ對シテハ我政廳迄申出請求アランコトヲ乞フ

茶 此處ニ思考サル可キ興味アル事實トシテ吾人ハ茶ハ長崎港内出島ヨリ千八百二十六年ニ於テフワンシ一ボルド博士ガ瓜哇ニ少許ノ茶ノ樹ヲ送り其ガ瓜哇ニ於テ盛華ナル根源トナリタルモノナルコトヲ表白ス爾來西部瓜哇島中ニ於テ非常ナル面積ト數量ニ上リタル根源ナリ

和蘭陀領印度ノ他種物產ト比シテ茶耕作ハ殖民地政廳ノ主管ナリシモ目下ハ私作トナリ其數量ニ於テモ増加セ

、ニモ關セズ近キ未來ニ於テ再ビ増加ヲ來ス可シ

煙草　煙草ハ土人及歐米各國市場ノ使用ニ供スル爲ニ和蘭陀領群島殆ンド全部ニ耕作セラル輸出向ニ對シ

テ產出ノ重ナルモノハスマトラ島デリー及バラムバシグ竝ニ瓜哇島中ドジラクジャカーター、ソーラカーター及ベゾエキ、ボルネオ島ノ南部及東部及シレベスニ於ケルシナハッサー等ニ於テ產ス

デリー產種ハ米國多ク採用シ葉卷賣ノ外皮ニ使用ス他ノ品種ハ同ジ用ニ使用スルモ大分ハ葉卷賣材料トシテ使用セリ煙草ノ根源トシテハ和蘭陀領印度ニ於テ不明ニシテ和蘭陀人ガ始メテ此國ニ來リシ時ノ發見ニ係リ古代ノ瓜哇史ニハ煙草ニ於ケル何等ノ記録ヲモ見ズ然シ傳説ニ依レバ根源ハ支那地方ナルベシ

千八百三十四年ニ於テ和蘭陀政府ハ使臣エヌ、ジ、デブルグトヲキユバ島ニ遣シ耕作及煙草製法ヲ練習セシメ其得タル才能ハ瓜哇ニ於テ大ニ効ヲ奏セリ

現今ニ於テハ煙草ノ耕作ニ對シテハ政府ハ永遠ニ利益ヲ占ムルコトヲ得ザル可ク且ツ取引ニ於テ全然各個人ノ手中ニ歸シ居ルナリ收穫ハスマトラ島及ボルネオ島ニ大ニ増加ヲ來セリ其一例トシテ千八百六十五年ニ於テハ各約八十キロ宛ノモノ單ニ二百八十九俵ガスマトラ島ヨリ和蘭陀ニ輸入サレタルニ對シ千九百〇二年ニ於テハ三億二千萬ギルダノ價值ノ二十二萬四千二百七十一俵ヲ輸入セリ

煙草ノボルネオ島ヨリ和蘭陀ニ始メテ輸入サレタルハ千八百八十七年ニシテ其時各七十キロ包宛ノモノ二十七俵ナリシモ千九百〇二年ニ於テハ二百五十萬ギルダノ價アル一萬七千〇六十四俵ガ輸入サレタリ和蘭陀ニ瓜哇ヨリ輸入サレタル量ハ三十萬七千二百二十四俵各九十キロ包ニシテ此價額ハ千四百ギルダナリ

過去數年ニ涉ル和蘭陀領印度ヨリ煙草ノ全般輸出額ハキログラムヲ以テ表示セバ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

三五、八二九、一四九、

千八百九十七年——八年

三五、八二一、三二七

製出セラル

藍ノ耕作ハ政府ノ主管ニ依リ千八百三十年以來大ニ擴張セラレシモ千八百六十五年ニ至リテ政府主管ヲ解キ同  
時ニ一般ノ私作スル處トナリ主ニ瓜哇島内ニ採植セラル現今瓜哇藍ノ大量カ全島ヲ占ム次ノ表ハ和蘭陀領印度  
ヨリ輸出額ヲ示ス

千八百九十六年——七年	七二〇、五二九、キロ
千八百九十七年——八年	八三六、五三四、キロ
千八百九十八年——九年	七〇三、六一二、キロ
千八百九十九年——千九百年	五五七、一四八、キロ
千九百 年——一年	五三七、六〇二、キロ

亦日本へ輸入シタルモノハ

千八百九十七年	二四〇、キロ
千八百九十八年	二〇、七八七、キロ
千八百九十九年	五五、三四〇、キロ
千九百 年	一七、九三八、キロ
千九百〇一年	五、九九五、キロ

價格ハ品質ニ大ニ關係セリ、上質藍ハアムスターダムボンド（凡四九四グラム）ニ對シテ二、五ギクダ―ヨリ三、  
五ギルダ―位ニシテ、輸出税一キログラムニ對シテ十仙ナリシモ千九百〇二年一月十四日付廳令第三十六號ヲ  
以テ免稅トナル

天産藍ハ鑑定家ニ依テ非常ニ好評ヲ受ケ、亦瓜哇藍ハ最上質ニシテ日本ニ於ケル消費額ハ人造藍ノ輸入セラル

千九百年——一年

五、八八六、九二四、キロ

幾那樹ガ初メテ瓜哇ニ照會サレタル後數種類ガ採植セラレ其中ニモ幾那「カリサヤ」、「レッドゲリアナ」、「幾那サクシルブラ」等ガ幾那鹽製産、製藥劑及他ノ使用ノ爲メニ命名サレタリ

瓜哇島ニ於ケル公立幾那製造局長ビー、フッレリースロンヨリノ出品ニ係ル見本品ハ學術的採養ト該品ノ耕作ニ對スル注意ノ點ニ就キテ或ル想像ヲ起シ得ベシ

最初幾那皮ハ亞留加里ノ原料トシテ歐洲ニ送致セラレタリシモ瓜哇バンドングニ於テ幾那鹽製造所ヲ創始セシ以來變化ヲ來シ最良法ニ依テ幾那鹽ヲ製出シ學術的監督ノ下ニ瓜哇島ニ於テ製造スルニ至ル

千九百〇一年ニ於テ日本ニ幾那鹽ノ輸出サレタル高ハ二千六百三十七キロニ昇リ瓜哇ニ於テ製造シタルモノトシテハ第一等品ニシテ日本ニ於ケル消費額ハ漸次増加ヲ來スベシ

バンドング産硫酸幾那鹽ハバタバニ賣約ノ爲メニ寄贈ニ掛リ其量モ一般ニ二千キロハ三千キロナリ千九百〇三年ニ於ケル確定サレタル賣出期日ハ下ノ如シ

二月二十五日	三月二十五日	四月二十九日
五月二十七日	六月二十四日	七月二十九日
八月二十六日	九月三十日	十月二十八日
十一月二十五日	十二月三十日	

ニシテ最抵價格ハ一キロニ付大約十七半ギルターナリ、

藍 砂糖ニ於ケル如ク藍モ亦歐洲人ガ早キ時代ニ於テ瓜哇ニ發見シ數世紀間採植スル所タリ、藍ノ或種ハ瓜哇島天然產ナルモ其大分部ニ至リテハ海外ヨリ輸入セラレタルモノナリ

藍ノ製法ハ瓜哇人ガ數百年前ニ於テ印度人ノ教授ニ係リ爾來土人ノ衣服染料ノ主ナル原料トシテ瓜哇人ニ依リ

糖ナリ然シナガラ右(三)(四)(五)ノ三種ノ賣約ハ第一稱物タル(一)及(二)ノ賣約ニハ遠ク及バズ  
 瓜哇島ニ於テノ價格ハ十二積ヨリ十四積ノ品質ノモノニ對シテハ百斤ニ付大約六ギルダ―而シテ上質ノモノハ  
 ハギルダ―ナリ

精糖業ノ副產物トシテハ砂糖及米ヨリ副產セラル、著名ナル「アラク」ヲ產スルヲ得ベシ  
 砂糖ヨリ製セラレタル「バタバヤ アラク」ハ上等品ニシテ全世界ニ著名ナリ

千九百〇一年ニ於テ「アラク」ノ二千二百二十七リツトルガ日本ヘ輸入サレタリ

幾那鹽 幾那鹽ハ亦瓜哇產物中ノ重要物ニシラ現今日本ニ輸入セラル、斤量ハ自然大量ヲ輸入スルニ至ラ  
 ン

最初ノ幾那ハ千八百五十二年瓜哇ニ輸入セラル則レイデンノ花園ニ於ケル幾那カリサヤニシテ巴里ヨリ送付セ  
 ラレタリ爾後和蘭陀政廳ハ幾那樹採集ノ目的ヲ以テ苡米ニ植物家特使ヲ遣リテ瓜哇島ニ移種セリ

植物家ゼー、ケー、ハスカアル博士ハ千八百五十四年ニ於テ幾那樹五百本及其種子ノ大量ヲ瓜哇ニ輸送セシモ  
 バタバヤニ着セシ時ニハ僅カニ七、八十本ノミ生存シ他ハ枯死セリ其時ヨリ幾那ノ採植ニ非常ナル保護ヲ加フ  
 當初ニ於テハハスカアル博士ノ指揮スル所ニシテ近世ハ有名ナルジュンフン博士及他著名ノ専門家ノ監督ニ依  
 レリ

製產額ノ如何ハ次ノ表ニ依テ知ルヲ得可ク最幾那皮ノミニシテ精製幾那ヲ含有セズ

千八百九十六年——七年	三、三六一、六五二、キロ
千八百九十七年——八年	四、九二五、一三〇、キロ
千八百九十八年——九年	五、一〇〇、八八〇、キロ
千八百九十九年——千九百年	四、七九一、三〇四、キロ

千八百九十九年——九百年

千九百 年——〇一年

千八百九十七年ヨリ千九百〇二年ニ至ル六ケ年ニ於ケル日本へ輸入セシ斤量ハ次第ニ盛況ヲ示シテ左ノ如シ  
千八百九十七年

七億五千百三十八萬六千二百三十三キロ  
七億五千五百〇四萬四百二十キロ  
四千二百六十ビコル

(一ビコルハ日本ノ十六貫ナリ)

千八百九十八年

十六萬八千六百九十九ビコル

千八百九十九年

三十四萬三千百六十九ビコル

千九百八年

七十五萬三千五百三十二ビコル

千九百〇一年

七十一萬九千五百ビコル

千九百〇二年

九十二萬四千八百八十二ビコル

以上ノ表ニ依レバ日本ニ直輸セラル、量ハ六年前ニ於テハ僅ニ四千二百六十ビコルナリシモ千九百〇二年ニ至リテ殆ンド百萬ビコルニ上レリ瓜哇糖外ニモ香港及上海ヲ經テ輸入セラル、砂糖モ亦多大ナリ現今瓜哇ニ於ケル砂糖ノ價格ハ百斤ニ付大約六ギルダナリ、従前ニハ砂糖輸出税ハ百キログラムニ對シ十五仙ノ割合ナリシモ一千八百九十八年二月一日付布告第四十五號ヲ以テ減額セラル、

日本トノ取引ニ於テ砂糖ニ對スル費消額ニ就テハ益々盛大ナル光景ヲ顯スニ至レリ

砂糖ノ價格ハ其色質ニ依テ相違シ世界一般ニ「和蘭陀標準見本」トシテ著名ノモノ大多數ヲ占ム砂糖取引ノ現狀ハ主トシテ二種類ガ第一ノ稱物トナリ居レリ即チ(一)歐洲向分析上最小極量九割八分及十五數積以上(二)米國向分析上最小極量九割六分五厘及十二積ヨリ十四積

此ノ外第一稱物トシテ(三)右ノ分析量ヨリ數積高度ノモノ竝ニ劣等ノ種類トシテハ即チ(四)二番煮及(五)袋砂



直航汽船ハ日本瓜哇間ニ將來ニ於テ航海ヲ始ルベク其時ニ至リテ日本及和蘭陀領間ニ瓜哇珈琲ノ取引ノ一大進歩ヲ見ンコトヲ希望ス

西印度製法ハ一般ニ以下ノ種別ノ如シ

R  
又  
ハ  
O

O

M

K

最小豆

大豆

中豆

小豆

砂糖ハ又瓜哇ニ於テ特ニ耕作セラレ最モ重要ノ物産タリ該樹ハ瓜哇島ノ天然產物ニ非ズシテ他ヨ

リ輸入シタルモノナレドモ其起源ハ遠ク昔古ナラン歐洲人が該樹ヲ該島ニ初メテ發見セシ時ハ四百餘年ノ以前ナリ、

外國市場ニ於テ砂糖ガ試賣サレタルハ一千八百三十年ニシテ其時政府ハ經濟的ナル植物ノ繁殖ヲ企リテ千八百七十年四月九日付土地均分令第五十五號ヲ以テ此產物ノ耕作ヲ獎勵シ非常ナル發達ヲ來セリ、現今瓜哇島ニ於テハ百八十ヶ所ノ精糖場アリテ各最新式精良ノ機械ヲ設備セリ

千八百九十三年ヨリ千九百〇一年ニ至ル五ケ年ニ於ケル砂糖ノ製産額漸次増加ヲ來タシテ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

四億九千九百九十五萬七千九百八十三キロ

千八百九十七年——八年

五億六千四百四十萬二千二百十五キロ

八百九十八年——九年

七億五千四百六十八萬千三百五十二キロ

ナリ)ニ上リ且スマトラ珈琲ノ大量ハバタビヤ(瓜哇)及ペダング(スマトラ)ニ開設セラル、ハ大競賣所ニ於テ公賣セラル而シテ私耕ニ係ル珈琲ハ瓜哇又ハ和蘭陀本國ノ何レニ於テモ購求シ得ベシ

和蘭陀領印度ヨリ輸出スル珈琲ノ斤量ハ千八百九十六年ヨリ千九百〇一年ニ至ル滿五ケ年ニ於ケル統計ハ左ノ如シ

千八百九十六年——七年

六千三百三十六萬〇百八十八キロ

(一キロハ日本ノ二百六十目二分ニ當ル)

千八百九十七年——九十八年

四千九百八十五萬四千三百二十五キロ

千八百九十八年——九年

五千四百二十一萬二千六百五十八キロ

千八百九十九年——九百年

五千四百十八萬三千三百八十二キロ

千九百 年——一年

四千九百〇八萬六千五百七十五キロ

千九百二年一月十四日付ヲ以テ司令官ハ布令第三十六號ヲ以テ免稅ヲ布告セリ故ニ目下ハ無稅トス從前ハ皮ヲ剝キタルモノ百キロニ付一ギルダ、及皮ヲ剝カザルモノハ百キロニ付金八十仙ノ稅ヲ課セリ

目下各邦ニテ使用サル、和蘭陀領產ノ珈琲ハスマトラ及シレーブル等ニ產スルト雖モ瓜哇珈琲トシテ世界ニ其名著大ナリ而シテ未ダ日本内地ニハ一般ニ採用セラレザルハ如何ナル事ニヤ千九百一年ニ於テ日本ハ輸入サレタルハ僅カニ二千四百五十七キロノ少量ナリ目下日本ニ於テハ海外諸國ト同ジク洋食ヲ取ル風漸時勢ヲ得タリ故ニ終ニハ食事ノ後ニ善良ナル珈琲ヲ飲用スルノ習慣ニ感佩スベシ

現時ハブラジル產粗惡ノ珈琲ガ勢力ヲ減ジタルモノト均シキ代價ヲ以テ瓜哇珈琲ノ大量ヲ日本ニ輸入スルノ感佩遠カラズ來リ而シテ該品ガ諸子ノ嗜好ニ應ズルノ時來ラム

珈琲ノ代價ハ其品種ニ從テ大ニ相違アリトモ一般ニ使用セル西印度製ノモノハ現今百斤ニ付四十ギルダヨリ五

依リマラバーノ海岸ヨリ瓜哇ヘマラバーノ和蘭陀司令官アトリエンフワンラムメン之ヲ輸入ス且該樹ハ又大將ウイリヤムバンアウトシユームノ支配ニ屬スルバタバニ近キカダウエングイステートニ移送セシモ該地方ニ於テハ不幸ニモ大水ノ爲メニ滅種サレタリ千六百九十九年ニ於テ近時和蘭陀領ノ司令長官トナレルヘンドリックツァーデクルーンハマラバルヨリ瓜哇ニ「コップヒイアラビカ」ヲ輸入シ而シテ此樹ハ終ニ全群島ニ現今存在繁榮セル珈琲(コーヒ)ノ基源トナレリ

カタビヤ附近ニ於テ耕産セル珈琲ノ當初ノ試賣ハ一千七百年和蘭陀ニ行ハレテ好果ヲ奏シ爲メニ本國政府ハ益々繁殖ヲ謀リ其良果ヲ得ント勉メシカド只瓜哇ノ兩部ニ限り良效ヲ呈セリ、

ナレドモ十八世紀ノ終リ及特ニ十九世ノ初代ニ於テハヘルマンウイレムデンデルズ主宰ノ(一千八百〇八年ヨリ一千八百十一年ニ至ル)時ヨリ及フワンデンボッスチ子爵(一千八百三十年ヨリ一千八百三十三年ニ至ル)時代ニ至ルマデ一大進歩ヲナセリ而シテ殖産ハ漸次瓜哇全島、スマトラノ饒土及メナドニモ擴張サル、且ツ昔時ニ於テハ珈琲耕作ハ政府ノ專賣ナリシモ現今ニ於テハ政府及私耕ノ事業トナレリ

主トシテ耕作セラル、品質ハ(一)コフエヤアラビカ、ニシテ現今瓜哇珈琲トシテ知ラル、モノ、(二)コフエヤリバリカニテ少量ヲ産ス(三)ナラガギビー珈琲、及(四)ホッカ珈琲トス

珈琲精製ハ二種ノ方法ニヨル其第一ハ通常ノ方法ニシテ果實ヲ日光又ハ人造火氣ニ乾燥シテ殻ヲ去リ而シテ製粉サル、第二法ハ西方印度法又ハ濡製法ナリ則チ珈琲ノ果實ヲ採集スルヤ速ニ皮ヲ剝ギテ善ク洗清セラレ粘液ノ部分ヲ去リテ後乾スナリ而シテ果實ハ殻ノ儘ニテ又ハ製粉ニテ輸出サル

西方印度法ハ主トシテ私耕者ノ採用スル法ニシテ潤澤ナル光澤ヲ有ス又一法ノ通常法ニ於テハ珈琲ノ斤量減量セズ且ツ古作ニ係ルモノハ非常ナル高價ヲ有ス

政府ノ耕作ニ係ル珈琲ハ主トシテ和蘭陀ニ於テ年々販賣セラレ年々其量瓜哇珈琲十萬ビコル(一ヒコル百斤

且ツ總督ノ下ニハ秘書長官、次官及他ノ官吏ヨリ成立セル「アルゲミーンセクレタリ」ノ一局ヲ設ケ、國庫及公金ノ財産ニ於ケル檢査及支配ハ一長官及六局員ヨリ成立セル計算局ノ支配タリ

總管理ハ內務局、海陸軍局ニヨリ管理サレ、總督ノ權限ノ下ニ和蘭陀領印度ニ於ケル行政局ハ內務教育、公教及勸業、公事、大藏、及司法ノ五局ニ分掌シ戰事局ハ陸軍司令官ニ及海事局ハ海軍司令官ノ司令ニ委テ行政ハバタビヤ及本國主都ニ有ル高等裁判所及バタビヤ、セマラング、ソーラバジャ、バダング、マカッササ等ニ於ケル裁判所竝ニ地方ノ裁判所ニ於テ全州ヲ主裁セリ

和蘭陀領東印度ノ全般ノ行政權ハ總督ノ推選或ハ總テノ推選ニ依テ政府ノ任命又ハ命名セル土人ノ酋長ノ教導ノ下ニ土人ヲシテ教化スベク導ナリ、故ニ主要ノ政府ハ歐洲人ノ官吏ナリトモ屬官ハ著明ノ土人ヨリ選舉セルガ故ニ東印度領内ニ於ケル和蘭陀ノ主宰ハ多年ノ間秀デタルモノトシテ知ラル

和蘭陀領東印度ニ於ケル種々ナル地方ハ三十四人ノ歐洲人ニ依テ統括セラレ其ノ内三人ハ知事、卅人ハ公使、一人ハ代理公使ナリ、且ツ此ノ諸洲ハ代理公使及主宰者等ノ下ニ小部分ニ區分セリ

瓜哇及マドエラーニ於ケル各「レシデンシー」ハバタビヤ及ホルステンランデンヲ除キテ一又ハ一以上ノ「レシデンシー」ニ區分サレ其長ハ形式的公使ニシテ一般ニ土人ノ貴族ナリ、ボルステンランデンニ於テハソーラーカータ及ドジラクシヤカーターニハ「サルタン」(王)居住セリ

各公使主宰ヲ又小區分シウエドノス及代理ウエドノス主宰セリ

和蘭陀領群島中他ノ島嶼ニ於テハ各島地方ノ習慣ニ依リ行政ヲ爲セリ

## 物 産

和蘭陀領東印度ハ農産及鑛産ニ富ミ必要及高貴ナル物品ヲ産セリ群島ニ於ケル土地ハ豐饒ニシテ

島嶼中ニハ廣大且利益アル鑛山アリ群島產物中最モ主要ナルモノハ以下記載ノ如シ

珈琲(コーヒー)

珈琲ノ省初ハ千六百九十六年ニ於テアムステルダムノ知事ニコラスウイトソンノ懇望ニ

ボルネヲ西部地方  
 ボルネヲ南部及東部地方  
 メナド  
 領内シレーブス及獨立島  
 アムボイナ  
 ターチート及獨立島  
 デモール及獨立島  
 バリ及ロムボク

バンチャナク  
 バンドシヤマシ  
 メナド  
 マカヌサー  
 アムボイナ  
 ターチート  
 コエハン  
 シンガラッジャ

# 人口

聯邦ニ於ケル人種別ハ左ノ如シ

千九百年十二月三十一日現在海陸軍々人ヲ包括ス

七萬五千九百二十七人  
 五十三萬〇九百七十五人  
 二萬七千三百二十七人  
 一萬六千三百六十四人  
 三千四百萬人(概算)

歐洲人  
 支那人  
 亞刺比亞人  
 東洋人種  
 土人

# 政事

和蘭陀女王陛下ノ代表者タル總督ハ「レジャールینگレジメント」ノ名稱ノ下ニ命令ヲ發シツ、

和蘭陀領印度ヲ指揮セリ

總督ハ和蘭陀領ニ於ケル海陸軍ノ司令長官ニテ其下ニ副統領一人及四人ノ閣員ヨリ成立セル印度内閣ト稱スル  
 顧問局ヲ設置セリ

マデューラン  
ケデリー

瓜哇及マドエラ―島外ノ屬島

スマトラ西海岸  
政廳領内諸島

包括諸島

島名

バダング  
ロウランツ  
バタング  
ハイランド  
ヌバノ  
エリー  
パンコエレン  
ラムボング地方  
ペラムバング  
スマトラ東海岸  
アトゼ―及獨立島  
リヲ―ウ及獨立島  
パンカー及獨立島  
ビリト

マデューラン  
ケデリー

バダング

主府名

ハダング  
フラートデユク  
ペダングシデムボエン  
パンコエレン  
テロックベラング  
ペラムバング  
メダ  
コッターラッドジャ  
テッドイングビーナン  
ムン  
タンジョンバンダン

ク群島及ミンダナヲノ南部ハ南緯十一度ニ跨ガル(チモル・デルヒヲ除ク)

東印度ニ於ケル和蘭領總諸邦ハ三萬四千七百八十五、九地理上ノ平方哩ヲ含有シテ左ノ如ク分割セラル

### 爪哇及マドエラ

#### 諸邦

バンタム  
バタビヤ  
ブリーングーレゼンシー  
チエリボン  
ペカロンガン  
セマラング  
レムバング  
ソーラバジャ  
マドエラ  
バソエロエン  
ベソエキ  
バンジヨマス  
ケド  
デジョラジャカールタ  
ソエラカーター

#### 主府名

セラング  
バタビヤ  
バンドング  
チエリボン  
ペカロンガン  
セマラング  
レムバング  
ソーラバジャ  
バメカサン  
バソエロエン  
ボンドウヲソ  
バンジヨマス  
マゼラング  
デジョラジャカールタ  
ソエラカーター

## 序　　言

大阪ニ於テ第五回勸業博覽會ノ開設サル、ニ際シ之レニ參與スルノ好機會ナルヲ認メ且和蘭陀領印度ノ產物ヲ出品スルコトハ商業上ノ利益ノミナラズ三百年來ノ兩國間ニ存在セル友誼上ノ關係ノ最モ深キ緣故ヲ有スル事ヲ認ム第五回勸業博覽會ハ日本ニ開設セラレタレトモ外國物產ヲ出品セルコトハ今回ヲ以テ嚆矢トス而シテ和蘭陀領印度ハ此博覽會ニ於テ海外各國ト等シク參列スルコトハ最モ喜ハシキコト、思考ス

前説ノ如ク日本及和蘭陀兩國間ニ於ケル友誼ハ數百年前ノ遠クヨリ相永續セリ則チ千六百年ニ兩國間ニ正當ナル交易ヲ爲サン目的ヲ以テ物品ヲ搭載シテ初メテ和蘭陀船ヲ日本ニ送レリ而シテ此事ハ成功シテ其後日本ニ於ケル外國交易ハ數年ノ間和蘭陀國民ニ限り是ヲ許サレタリ

此第五回勸業博覽會ハ益々兩國間ニ於ケル商業上ノ關係ヲシテ相深カラシメンコトヲ希望ス即チ和蘭陀ノ新設「日本、支那、瓜哇汽船會社」ガ明年十一月ニ於テ東洋ニ新ニ航路ヲ開キ以テ益々貿易ヲ發達セシメント計畫シアルコトヲ明言スルヲ喜ビ尙吾人ハ此計畫ガ兩國ニ於ケル有形ノ進歩及無形ノ繁榮ヲ來サンコトヲ希望シテ止マザルナリ

**聯邦、政廳及物產、**　本博覽會ニ於ケル和蘭陀領印度ノ出品部類ヲ記述スル前ニ該品ヲ製出セル該地方則チ和蘭陀殖民地諸邦ハ諸君ノ未タ熟知セラレザル地方ナルヲ以テ是等ノ説明一般ヲ書載スルコトハ無益ノコトニ非ザル可シ

**聯邦、**　和蘭陀領東印度聯邦ヲ成セル亞細亞ニ於ケル殖民地及領分ハ北緯六度南緯十一度及東經九十五度及百四十一度ノ間ニ存在セリ内ニスマトラ島及附屬列島、ビンタグ又ハリローウ群島、リンガー群島、カリモン、タムベラン、アナムバス、及ナトゥナ島、バンカービルトン群島及各附屬列島、瓜哇、マドエラー及群島ボルチヲ（北西及北部ヲ除ク）及列島、シレーベス及東經百四十一度ノボルチヲ及瓜哇ノ東方諸島、而シテソロ







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西歷千九百〇三年日本大阪市ニ開設サレタル

第五回勸業博覽會ニ和蘭陀領印度總督ヨリ任命サレタル委員ハ左ノ如シ

委員長 イー、ジ、テイーロア バタビヤ

副委員長兼在日本代表者 エイチ、ルード、デューモツシ 同

委員 アイ、エー、バンデルデン 同

同 アイ、デインガー 同

同 ジー、シー、エフ、ダブリュ、ムレドト ソエカボヘーミー

同 イー、ダブリュ、スチヨルテン バタビヤ

書記長 ビー、ブレランデルヘイン 同

委員及在日本代表者 アイ、エー、エイリヨン 神戸



明治三十六年  
（一千九百〇三年）  
大阪市ニ於テ開設サレタル

## 第五回内國勸業博覽會

# 出品目錄

和蘭陀領印度









